

THE *Elder* RARE COIN BOOK

Edited and Compiled by

Thomas L. Elder

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Premium Lists of Rare American,
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Scotch Coins.

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¶ Twenty-eight full-page plates showing coins actual size, and much additional information



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INTRODUCTION.

BY FRANK C. HIGGINS, F. R. N. S.

The study of Numismatics, so termed from the Greek word *Numisma*, meaning "legal money", is the science pertaining to the coins and monies of all times, places and peoples, considered especially from their historical and artistic aspects, and by extension numismatic science embraces also the study of medals and tokens. Numismatic science is considered one of the most important branches of archaeology, being an unfathomable source of precise knowledge concerning bygone persons and events, who albeit their living importance would have left but few traces behind them but for the coins which bear their names and effigies. The coins of the ancients are above all indispensable to students of mythology, comparative religion, government, the administration of justice, military equipment, commerce, traffic, industries, literature, customs and costumes of long vanished races. Beyond this, the examination of coins is of the highest importance to the history of Art and popular customs of all peoples.

From this definition it may be argued that the additional questions which suggest themselves with reference to the making of coins, such as their chemical composition, the variations in their weights and values, are unimportant to the collector, but in the same time the study of coins under even these dry aspects has furnished much valuable data to the scientific world. The pursuit of numismatic study is also a most potent stimulant to the study of certain auxiliary sciences, such as history, geography, archaeology, paleography, epigraphy and heraldry. It is easy from these considerations to perceive that the study of coins, rightly engaged in, has a most elevating tendency, for but a moment's reflection is necessary to show that but poor success is to be anticipated from the study of ancient coins without the aid of mythology, or of mediaeval coins without comprehension of at least the rudiments of heraldry. Engaging in the study of numismatics is, therefore, an embarkment in the pursuit of knowledge of the most desirable character to the man or woman of culture. So far as young people are concerned, all that we have said applies to them with still greater force, because the study of coins furnishes to the young an incentive to the pursuit of erudition unparalleled by almost any other motive which could be suggested.

The old saw, that "there is no royal road to learning," falls absolutely flat in presence of the intellectual joys offered to young and old by the incentive to research presented by a handfull of old coins, and so great is the fascination thereof that there are as few instances of collectors of coins who have not pursued the numismatic hobby taken up in youth throughout their entire lives as there are many instances of the collectors of stamps, minerals, bird's eggs and other classifiable *impedimenta* having abandoned all interest after a comparatively short period of application. Another remarkable feature of coin collecting resides in being far more often a source of profit than of expense, for the enthusiast quickly learns to determine between that which is common and plentiful and that which is rare and especially desirable, so that given the apathy of the rest of the world the majority of whose inhabitants care as little about coin collecting as they do about Shakespeare, the opportunities for picking up gems in the open mart are far more plentiful than would be imagined. The really knowing buyer is constantly able to add to his collection specimens which

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represent a more substantial profit upon his whole investment than if he were only buying for mercenary motives, and so judicious coin collecting, backed up by conscientious study, represents thrift and economy as well as pleasure, culminating in the eventual dispersion of a store of treasure thus amassed for the benefit of heirs or the collector's own pressing necessity at accumulative profit belonging to scarcely any other type of investment. We might demolish another well worn proverb by stating that coin collecting furnishes the most brilliant example of the eminent possibility of both "eating one's cake and having it too." Learned men in all parts of the world are ardent collectors, and the aristocratic classes of Europe probably hold the record for the most scientific and far-reaching pursuit of the possibilities of numismatic science. To name the great people of the old world who have been enthusiastic collectors, would be to enumerate a catalogue of reigning sovereigns, great admirals, generals, statesmen, public men, savants and scientists which would fill a goodly sized volume. Up to within a few years, Europeans have probably led in the domain of classic numismatic science, but as one after another the vicissitudes of life bring the great European collections of Greek, Roman and mediaeval coins into the market, it is noticed that the choicest specimens are finding their way to the United States, which has always led more especially in the appreciation of "Americana" as the coinage of this country is popularly termed among its devotees. To those who might upon trivial examination of the subject imagine that the outlets were so carefully watched that it would be almost as impossible for the location and character of the most valuable pieces to be unknown to experts as are the famous precious stones of the world it will come as a revelation to learn that there is scarcely an important sale in the country which does not bring forward desirable coins the very existence of which was unknown but a short time previously. The value of many American coins have advanced as much as four hundred per cent. in the last ten years, and this in large rather than small figures. Accidental finds are as numerous to-day as they were in the early history of American coin collecting. The writer knows of one coin in particular which sold in America at public sale in 1882 for \$6.60, and which in October, 1908, brought at Mr. Elder's public sale in New York the remarkable sum of \$785; and of another which was sold for \$90, and resold at auction for \$3000. The interest attached to numismatic study begins with the possession and examination of coins of great beauty and interest in fine condition, which cost but little more than their intrinsic value to acquire, it being possible to purchase genuine ancient Greek and Roman coins with fine portraits of the reigning sovereigns in a condition which is most gratifying to the possessor at as low as twenty-five cents each. After the skeleton of a collection has been formed, and interest stimulated by the acquirement of such low priced coins, the collector will begin to fill in examples of greater cost and rarity, coming perhaps soon to that greatest of all a collector's joys the discovery of his best and most valued specimens accidentally in out of the way places at as little or less cost than his most ordinary. As his knowledge increases, and a sort of natural instinct for ferreting out bargains develops the pursuit quickly turns from an expense to a profit, and in time the sale of discarded specimens frequently suffices to provide the funds for a continual improvement of the collection.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF COINAGE.

BY T. LOUIS COMPARETTE, PH. D.

It is difficult to say which people are to be credited with the useful, and now indispensable, invention of coins. Chinese history, or tradition, records the use of coins proper at a date as early as 1200 B. C., while Greece preserved two rival traditions: the one that the Lydians in Asia Minor were the originators of coins, having struck them in electrum (a mixture of gold and silver) about 700 B. C., the other that Pheidon, King of Argos, anticipated the Lydians by a little with his silver coinage in Aegina. The most widely accepted view now is that among Occidental peoples the Lydians were the first to use coins, but that progress in the final development of the invention was so slow that the appearance of coined money in Aegina was almost simultaneous with its first production in Lydia. This conclusion seems reasonable since the crudest and apparently earliest extant coins have been found in Lydia.

The Chinese tradition of a much earlier use of coins seems to be well founded. It is not improbable that the Lydians got from the Far East the suggestions that enabled them to take the culminating step in the evolution of the coin, from a formless mass of precious metal that had long been a staple of commerce. For, from the usual source of our knowledge of antiquity, we learn that there was a slow development of the form in which the precious metals were employed as money. At first they were used in the form of ingots which had to be weighed, and tested for their fineness, in each transaction; later the ingot often bore the signet of some merchant, as evidence that it had not been melted or debased since leaving his hands. This stamping of the ingot was the first step in the evolution of the coin. The brilliant ideas of making the ingots of the same weight, then of the same fineness, and finally of separating the gold and silver that together made the electrum of the earliest coins, cannot be definitely attributed to any particular race of men. Herodotus tells us that "So far as we know, the Lydians were the first to make coins of gold and of silver," that is, of the metals separately. But whether it was the merchants or the priests in charge of the temple treasures, or the statesmen, that brought about these important changes is, and always will remain, an unsettled question. But, in any case, it is likely that important suggestions came from the Far East, with which Asia Minor had even at that early time some commerce of both ideas and wares.

Once invented, the art of coinage soon reached the remotest limits of the then civilized world; and because of the divisions of the Greek people into numerous city states that there was a large number of coinages. Sharing in the general development of the arts in Greece, her coinages, like her sculpture, attained excellence that still remains without a rival.

The unit of account in ancient Greece was the silver **Drachm**, a coin which, in different states and at different times, varied in weight from 55 to 95 grains Troy. The **Attic Standard**, however, in which the unit was a drachm of 67.5 grains Troy, was widely adopted and finally usurped the whole field. Since Greek silver coins contained no alloy, but were as pure as the defective methods of refining then in use could make them, it will be seen that the **drachm** of 67.5 grains was approximately the same as the modern **drachma** of Greece and the **franc** of the Latin Monetary Union, which contain 64.4 grains of pure silver.

Ancient Greek gold coins were struck on the same standard of weight as the silver coins, but the unit of account for gold was the **Stater**, which weighed two drachms; its value was from twenty to twenty-six silver drachms according to the ratio between gold and silver.

The unit of the ancient Roman coinage was the **Denarius**, a silver coin but a trifle lighter than the Attic drachm. At the period of Rome's greatest power the denarius weighed 58.5 grains, or nearly ten grains less than when the coin was introduced in 268 B. C. Thus the later denarius weighed less than the Greek drachm.

Perhaps none of the Greek states ever knew, for any great length of time, a purely monometallic standard of currency. For, while silver was for long almost the only metal used in coinage, gold was struck in small quantities and constantly reckoned with in the monetary regulations. The earliest recorded ratio between gold and silver in Greece was 1 to 10; the stater was equivalent to twenty drachms. Somewhat later the ratio was changed to 1 to 12, making the stater worth twenty-four drachms. This latter ratio was retained generally until the time of Alexander the Great, who altered it to 1 to 13, where it remained for centuries. It was in his reign that the gold coinage of Greece was enormously increased; the \$200,000,000 of gold and silver that Alexander is said to have captured in his Persian campaigns were all coined into money. Just what proportion of the Persian treasure consisted of silver and how much the production of silver had increased, we do not know; but from the decided change in ratio it can be inferred that the stock of silver was increased enormously from some source.

Throughout the greater part of her history the monetary system of Rome was based on single metal standard. At first the standard was of copper, then bronze; in 268 B. C silver was introduced. The addition of a gold coinage in the time of Julius Caesar resulted in a bimetalism which, however, gave way to a quadruple standard of gold, silver, brass, and copper at the beginning of the Empire; by 100 A. D. Rome had begun the process of eliminating silver and the baser metals as standards of value.

The coinage of Rome and the history of Roman finance have an inexhaustible interest for the student. The large bronze pound or as, was the unit of coinage and account before the City of Seven Hills had become a world-power, and the increase of wealth and prices had made a more valuable metal for a medium of exchange and coins of higher denominations necessary. That time came in B. C. 268, when the silver denarius (or the piece of ten units, as the name of the coin meant) was introduced and became the unit of the reformed monetary system, though the older coin remained the unit of account.

During the middle ages the coinage of gold had ceased throughout Europe; what little was used was supplied by Byzantium. In fact, but very little gold was needed in Western Europe, for the industries were dead and commerce was prostrate, and there being nothing to exchange there was little need for a circulating medium. This period lasted approximately from A. D. 800 till A. D. 1250, when the necessities of the Florentine bankers prompted the revival of gold coinage and a beautiful gold coin, the **Fiorino d'Oro** was issued by that city. The attractiveness and utility of this new coin recommended it to the other countries of Europe, and before long it was imitated by nearly all of them. It marks one of the great epochs in the history of coined money. Another epoch, and to the countries which have the dollar for the unit of account a still more interesting one, is the striking of the first large silver piece in 1486 called **Guldengroschen**, which afterward became known as the thaler, or dollar. It was however, a somewhat later issue at Joachimsthal, that gave the coin its name; for Joachimsthaler Guldengroschen proved too much for even the German, and the common sense work of amputation left only the remnant necessary to distinguish it from all other coins then known. In varying form the term passed to the other languages of Europe, to designate a silver coin of the well-known size. Beyond the development of this large silver coin lie other epochs in the history of silver coinage which have as monuments the various denominations of our silver currency.

NUMISMATICS AND NUMISMATISTS.

BY JEREMIAH ZIMMERMAN, D. D., LL. D.

Professor of Numismatics in Syracuse University.

I have come to the conclusion that there are two things at least in which all Americans are interested—knowledge and money—so I take it for granted that you will be interested in subjects discussed in this article. I might say that all civilized people are interested in knowledge and in money, because both are absolutely necessary. It is very embarrassing and very inconvenient for any man to be without money. I do not mean wealth, but a little money; it stands for culture, for travel, for the comforts and conveniences of home, and you know that our forefathers in this country were very much embarrassed at times because they had no money, and the ancients were exceedingly embarrassed because they had no money. They resorted to all manner of devices and various methods of exchange. While traveling in some of the out-of-way places in India I found that people were using, in many localities, cowrie or shells in place of money, and in Abyssinia they made use of salt, an excellent condiment for seasoning food but not convenient for money.

Now what we are to speak about is not exactly money, for whilst coins are money, all money does not consist of coins, for money existed before the ancient Lydians invented coin 700 B. C., and we have paper money to-day, which is the most convenient form of money. I remember in certain portions of Korea and China I had to get a man to carry the heavy case along with me, as it took about twenty coppers to equal one cent, and twenty dollars' worth was a burden for me.

I shall speak here on the archaeological value of the coins of Greece and Rome as monumental records for interpreting, visualizing and vitalizing ancient history, and investing it with the human interest that appeals to every one of us. What I mean is this: that it is all important for us when we study ancient history to see the country, to see the typography, to see the relation of the country to other countries, to see and know the character of people and to know the chief heroes, for what is the good of all our knowledge of the past unless we see it as a reality and in its relation to the present.

You all understand very well that the mind is a sort of kosmos, for in that we live and move and have our being. There we see and hold our loved ones, whether in heaven or on earth, though they may be five thousand miles away, because distance and time are no barrier to the mind of man. The mind is all inclusive, and the world is his who has seen it. I think I see practically all the world I have ever seen, the countries, all the important things, and all the peculiar customs and manners of the people. I have no difficulty at all in bringing them before me, for "my mind to me a kingdom is." It only requires a little concentration, and you get concentration very easily by exercise in training the mind to grasp in detail and retail a mental picture by the use of the imagination. And so my friends, I want you to-night to try to do this. When you look at the coins, think of the people that made them, the kind of people they were, who the men and women were whose faces are stamped upon the coins; I want you to invest them all with life and see them on the stage of action. In my lectures in the University I have always tried to vitalize the ancient people of all the world, I always want to see them and I want my hearers to see them, and the circumstances under which they lived, for these features are always interesting if you can connect the men with them. What is the world without humanity? You cannot think of

such a thing and sustain any interest in life without humanity, for what could heaven be, what would earth be, what would home be without human beings; it cannot be home, and so you want to see all these things in your study of their coinage.

The one thing that is very important and necessary in our travel seeking for these coins is the historical connection. As an illustration: I went out to see Gezer and Megiddo. In each instance I saw the eight cities that had been repeatedly built over one another and in time destroyed, and for nearly two thousand years all was covered over. I went down to the very bottom where they laid the foundations fifty-five hundred years ago; I saw how they sacrificed men, women and children, and I took one of the bones and one of the teeth from the skeleton of a woman,—for she had no more use of them, and I wanted to bring them before the students to enable them to see how these people might be vitalized and visualized, so they could see how that people actually sacrificed human beings. In all my travels and in all my studies in the different museums, I do not remember one single thing that has enabled me to vitalize the ancient people so clearly as the study of ancient coins.

Now an ancient coin means this to me, not that it is rare and is worth \$25 at an auction, for that is not the greatest value the coin has to me, for it must mean something very different, and much more, but what does it mean in itself, what does it teach, what is embodied in that coin? Take for example a small coin that I have, a Roman denarius that was issued not long after the assassination of Julius Caesar. On the obverse is the obverse of Brutus, and on the reverse the famous inscription "Eid Mar," with the significant symbols, the cap of liberty between the two daggers. No contemporary record gives such vivid realism to that memorable event as this surviving numismatic monument, made by order of Brutus himself and thus publicly proclaiming that by means of the dagger on that fatal Ides of March, liberty had been secured for Rome. That historic fact of most infamous perfidy that sacrificed the greatest man in Roman history becomes visualized with objective realism as we study the early record stamped by one of the basest conspirators upon this coin.

On the other hand, not only do the coins interpret history, but they supplement some important facts of history. I would remind you of an interesting fact recorded in the Acts of the Apostles concerning the pro consul, Sergius Paulus, whom the Apostle Paul met at Paphos on the Isle of Cyprus. For about one hundred and seventy-five years a controversy raged among the great scholars of France and Germany; and they ruled St. Luke out as an unreliable historian, for calling this local ruler a pro-consul instead of a procurator. Then they discovered a coin with the identical Greek word that St. Luke used in the Acts of the Apostles, and that settled the discussion forever.

Now I wish to refer briefly to the beautiful coins of the ancient Greeks, and every one has eye for the beautiful, for a love for the beautiful is instinctive and you will find it even in the most barbarous people, as well as among the most cultured, and there never was a people in the world inspired with such a love for the beautiful as the Greeks, and any man or any woman who loves what is beautiful and desires to see supreme examples of the gems of beauty should just look at a collection of Greek coins. I have seen, I may say, all the large collections in the famous museums of the world, but I never was surfeited with them, and I think it is very difficult for a man to be a lover of Greek and Roman coins especially, and not violate that one commandment, "Thou shalt not covet." I do not wish I had the other man's gem of Greek art, but I want one like it, or if possible even superior.

Take ancient Syracuse, where I spent weeks in the study of her antiquities, for the glory of that Syracuse is neither in her present nor her future, but in her remote past, and among her extensive monuments re-

mains that have been unearthed you will see much of ancient Syracuse. By the use of my imagination and the background of her historic past, I saw the city rise before me in all her magnificent grandeur when proud of being the greatest city of all Europe. I began to vitalize and visualize the past, when the ancient Syracusans lived there, and went to their temples, forums and market places where I saw the women carrying the chickens that they brought from the country for sale, holding them suspended by their necks—terrible is that state of suspense even for a fowl—and then they would bargain and bargain with these people for the price, and finally agree upon a certain amount of money. How I followed those women in the market place and saw them count the beautiful coins, tetradrachms of ancient Syracuse, some of the most beautiful gems that genius ever created, and how I wished I could have filled my pockets with those coins at the same value of exchange, and then enjoyed them in modern Syracuse, for they bore the images of their gods and goddesses, and the Greeks unlike the Hindoos made their deities beautiful.

There is a great deal to-day being done along the lines of portraiture, for the next thing to seeing a man is to see his portrait, and I do not know anything that so visualizes and vitalizes an absent person as to have his picture. When we stand by the mummied remains of Rameses the Great we seem to reach across the intervening centuries, and the same is true when we look at ancient portraits. I think you will find the oldest known portrait in the world in that wonderful museum in Constantinople carved on a stela of Naram Sin about 3750 B. C. Whenever I look at the portrait of Alexander the Great, I always think he was one of the early Greeks who began to shave. Some years ago I was asked to get a bill through the Legislature to close all barber shops on Sundays in this State except in New York and Saratoga. To day there is not much use for a barber shop on Sunday in Saratoga. After the passage of the bill I was requested to deliver a special address to the barbers, and with a view to the eternal fitness of things I spoke on Roman coins for information, and they told me who shaved and who wore their beards, for the rise and fall of the mustache depends upon the state of the beard, for they went together. I think the Celts introduced the solitary mustache. Many ladies have asked how the Greek and Roman women wore their hair, and every one interested in the way the women wear their hair, for much depends upon the coiffure. Paris introduced the modern pompadour, but Madam Pompadour had nothing to do with its origin in history, for the Roman ladies had the same style. You will find from Roman coins that women of Rome paid most careful attention to the style in which they wore their hair; they wore the Grecian knots, the chignon, and they wore lots of hair, and hence you see that you ladies can get a great many ideas and a variety of styles from those ancient people, for old styles return. Of course the Greek women wore the Grecian knots first, as seen on their coins, and then it was adopted by the Romans.

I might say in this connection that the portraits are not only valuable, but the men who made them had a mind, for the chief die cutters did not merely work with their fingers and eyes, but they tried to put the individual traits and personality of the person; they tried to put some of their marked characteristics into the effigy on the coin. Take the portrait of Alexander the Great. To some he was nothing but a murderer, but he was one of the great men of history, one of the men God raised up to help civilize the world to spread the Greek language and culture, that the missionaries might go forward and preach the Gospel without being obliged to learn another language. You want to think of Alexander the Great as a soldier, a warrior but a brave one, going into the thickest of the fight and not ten miles away from all danger. Follow him over the Hellenic world and far beyond, defeating Darius, and then into India, attacking a wild Mollai army of five thousand, leading in person and with impatience leaped first over the enclosure at the risk of his life, into the midst of the enemy.

Some of the finest portraits of Julius Caesar are on the coins. I used to think of Julius Caesar as a wild, wooly man from the mountains. If the modern men and women of Rome were to come with modern dress into this audience you would hardly look at them, for they would appear so much like ourselves in general appearance if in evening dress. Now when you look at Julius Caesar's portrait on the coin I want you to think of him as he was, the greatest man of ancient Rome. I learned that Julius Caesar was born on a certain day and that he was assassinated forty-four years before Christ. I knew that he had crossed the Rubicon, but I did not know where the Rubicon was, and whether great as the Ganges, the Amazon, or Mississippi; for I did not know it was only a little stream. Now what is that sort of learning worth, though gained in college? You want to see the living history; see your hero full of life and in the full exercise of all his powers, see the moral and intellectual influence that he exerted in the world and then you will get something out of it, instead of merely seeing the brief written account printed on a certain page and near the bottom, as the case may be.

These portraits on the coins have an additional value and of the highest authority in determining the identity of many doubtful statues, for inasmuch as all the portraits on the coins are named, we proceed from the known to the unknown by taking the portraits on the coins as our standard in seeking to identify the nameless ones among the statues, and the result of that final appeal has caused many well known statues in the great galleries to be renamed, and the names of some noted personages have entirely disappeared from among all the known statues and their portraits are preserved only upon the coins.

I want to call your attention to another matter we get from the coins and which is of great value. Some time ago I wrote a brief work for a London publishing house on "The Religious Coins of Ancient Greece and Rome." but I can only remind you that these people were not only religious, but the political life of Greece was so absolutely identified with religion in all their institutions of the State and home that they were inseparable, and you will find the images of their gods stamped upon the coins.

I will give you an example of a lesson learned when I was a student in the theological seminary. I learned that the Jews had to give a half shekel annually towards the support of their temple in Jerusalem, but I did not learn why they were never allowed to give two drachma or two of the current denarii of the Romans of the same value, but their coins taught me that it was because on these coins they had the image of their gods, and it would have been a sacrilege for a pious Jew to put money into the treasury for the holy temple stamped with the image of pagan gods. The early Christians had to take the money that bore the images of the gods and goddesses and some of the emperors who had cruelly persecuted them, but necessity compelled them to accept the money that bore the offensive effigies.

I remember a few years ago when a president removed the inscription "In God We Trust," so there might be room for more feathers on the eagle—there are too many feathers on that particular eagle and the coins of the ancients bore far better eagles many centuries ago. I heard of a minister with punctilious scruples who received two hundred dollars in twenty-dollar gold pieces, but he only took five of them which bore the inscription. "In God We Trust," and he said he would rather be excused from taking the others because of the omitted legend. Think if he had lived in the times of the early Christians when they had to take money with the images of the pagan gods.

It was a grievous calamity that befell the Jews when their city and temple were destroyed in the year 70, but a gross insult was added to that injury when the Emperor Vespasian and his successors for many years imposed upon them a special tribute for rebuilding and maintaining the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus in Rome. The Emperor ordered the Jews, in

whatever country they might be, to pay for this purpose the sum of two drachma, or two denarii, the equivalent of the half-shekel that they had hitherto paid to the support of their holy temple in Jerusalem. To the pious Jew this was a quasi enforced idolatry, and many were the efforts at times to escape it

We can easily understand what a shocking outrage this must have been to the religious sensibilities of the grievously oppressed Jews, who, suffering from the loss of their temple and worship, were now forced to do what seemed like the very climax of sacrilege; to contribute to the support of a temple and its worship the very name of which was an abhorrence to the Hebrews. The temple of Jupiter, on the Capitoline Hill, seems to rise again from the wrecks of the distant centuries, and give us vivid and relastic impressions of the political and religious state of the Jew in his relation to the Gentile world, as we study one of the coins of Vespasian, Titus, or Domitian that bears an excellent representation of this most venerated building in Rome for the Romans, but the most profane to the faithful Hebrew. But how different this coin appeared to the religious consciousness of the oppressed Jew as he looked upon it; for it was inseparable from the saddest associations, and many suffered shameful humiliations from the severe and revolting measures enforced by Domitian. On the accession of the humane Nerva, however, the most disgraceful usages and malicious perversions of justice in gaining the necessary information for imposing the tax were abolished. The Roman Senate struck a special coin on which they commemorated this noble act, thus making it a most interesting historical monument. Nothing makes those distant times so real and brings them so near as when I study attentively these contemporaneous coins, for they are also contemporaneous and unrevised monuments.

We talk about political corruption, it is pretty bad to-day, but it has been bad in the past and even worse, for we have not reached the limit of graft, although I think they are coming up to it in New York. But think of the audacious political corruption among the ancient Romans. What if the city officials and police should sell the city at public auction to the highest bidder as the praetorian guard at Rome sold the Roman Empire to Didius Julianus. I see all this when I study his portrait on his coins, where he is still styled as Rector Debis.

There are a great many people who are interested in coins and I have met many of the leading dealers of the world who are well known and reliable, but some unscrupulous ones should put out a red light to warn nothing but experts to buy. All counterfeiters should be jailed, for some are so cunning in the art that they can deceive the very elect. I would like to warn all collectors against frauds, at home or abroad; for whilst it is true, as Pope declared: "An honest man is the noblest work of God", it is also true that a dishonest man is one of the meanest wrecks of man's own undoing, and of this class few fall lower in the estimation of the numismatist than the counterfeiter and seller of counterfeit coins, for he is so base as to counterfeit the very images of the deities of the pantheon of ancient Greece and Rome, and by placing the fabrications upon his cunning art he would seem to appeal to them as a warrant for their genuineness and thereby deceive at times not merely the novice but he has even taken some experts, and gained entrance into museums. These spurious coins are produced in Italy as well as in Greece, and some bear the marks of having been "made in Germany." I recall an interview that I had with a small dealer of this class on the isle of Sicily, that paradise of the unscrupulous counterfeiters. His face bore a sinister look and I suspected him as much as I did his coins and when I told him that they were false, he assumed a distressed look and placing his hand over his heart he moaned: "my honor." I replied, "do not put your hand there for you will not find it in that locality." He remained as silent as the effgies of the gods and goddesses that he had recently stamped upon his base coins and I withdrew.

To make the study of coins interesting I would not buy one thousand coins at a time. I had a friend who bought \$1,000 worth and he did not know anything about them, hence he never got anything out of them until he sold them. Learn to know every man mentioned in your collection. Study and see the character of that man, and then always fill out the gallery of portraits with human interest and try to show their relation to the present life. This will require the eyes and the mind, but you will get ten times as much out of your coins than if you can merely say that I have so many coins and that I paid ten dollars for that cent, and forty dollars for that cent. Study the piece in all its bearings and get all you can out of it, for some of the smallest things are full of significance but whatever you do in this line of study of coins, make it a point to see the times and the chief actors, and if an American cent know all about the leading men connected with that date, make them interesting; and may God bless and enrich the lives of all of you through the science of Numismatics.

THE EARLIEST AMERICAN MONEY.

The earliest American money was that used by the Mound Builders and Indians. The mound builders used money made of lignite, coal, bone, shell, terra cotta, mica, pearl, carnelian, chalcedony, agate, jasper, native gold, silver, copper, lead and iron. Some of these pieces were of workmanship superior to that shown by the Indians subsequent to the time of the builders of mounds. These pieces were usually round and bore sometimes curious dots, circles, squares, crosses, etc. with cabalistic or hidden meanings. Some of these marks correspond to a startling degree with those on relics of the ancient Babylonians, Egyptians, Greeks, Romans and people of later times. Frank C. Higgins, the well known expert on ancient symbols, has discovered remarkable instances of similarity between these rude markings and many found in the monuments, scarabs, tablets, cylinders, pottery and other implements of the ancients, together with satisfactory explanations. The similarities are so many that there is little doubt that certain well defined religious and other customs of these mound builders were disseminated throughout the world. These beliefs and teachings were at times betrayed by these curious diagrams, squares, circles and dots. Dickeson himself says (Page 37, *Aboriginal Coins*) that "They often present a striking analogy, in form and design, to the ancient Egyptian, agreeing in shape and ornament with the Egyptian and Etruscan relics—exhumed from their sepulchral homes." These early coins were frequently found on opening small oblong oval mounds in the Mississippi Valley. The first specimens of this kind were found in a small mound in Vidalia, Concordia Parish, La., in 1844. They consisted of 43 small pieces, round and flat of lignite, coal, shell and jasper. With them were found a large male skeleton. They were about an inch in diameter and several bore dots, others horizontal dashes extending almost the entire length. It was supposed the mound was of the Tensaw tribe of Indians. A great number of these coins were found about 1864 in a small mound on the border of the Miami river in Ohio, the largest coin being perforated with sixteen holes, and the others were indented with from five to eight parallel lines. Other objects were found, with figures of the Sun, diamond shaped or ornamental design.

The bone money was made from the tusks and ribs of the "mastodon gigantium," the enamelled portion of the teeth of the alligator, and from the bones of the gar and cat-fish. Great quantities of the latter have been unearthed. In the Grave Creek mound, near Wheeling, W. Va., six hundred and fifty pieces made of ivory, resembling button moles, were found with skeletons.

The ancient shell money is found in almost every mound. The coins were made from small spiral shells, the fresh water clam and even the conch shell. Some of these were as large as two and a half inches in diameter.

Also there was a terra-cotta coin, a round piece of clay tempered with bone, and also with ferruginous matter. The composition was found to be: silice, 51, aluminum, 19, lime, 19, and iron, 21 parts. Mr. Elder has at present a fine collection, exhumed from the Remberts mound, which was recently washed away from its location on the Savannah River, in Elbert County, Georgia. This was the last of the noted mounds which stood close together on the Savannah River. Some of these pieces, which are usually of disc shape, bear curious markings. These markings occur also on the bricks and stones found in Central America and upon the dressed skins of the present Indians, thus establishing a connection between the Aborigines of the Isthmus and those of the early inhabitants of the Mississippi Valley. A human hand shown on one of these coins suggests the early Roman quadrans, which bore a hand.

Stone money occurs frequently in these mounds. They vary in material from jasper to common slate or sand-stone. These occasionally bore curious markings, the design of the sun, etc., giving some little glimpse into their religion. Other marks evidently referred to the Deity. I note on one the correct portrayal of the Egyptian Key of Life. The crinoid, or fossil lily was occasionally utilized. The gold money is interesting. Specimens have been found in Louisiana and Mississippi. Dr. Dickeson opened a mound in 1845, at Fort Rosalie, near Natchez, Miss. Another of very fine gold was found in Ross County, Ohio, lying in the palm of the hand of a skeleton. Another, marked piece, was found in Perry County, Ohio, in 1846, which bore two rude figures, a man and a bird, and four foot-prints of the latter. Both faces of the piece were alike. The silver money was similar to the gold, and many bore similar curious devices. The copper money was often inscribed also. Sixty pieces of it were found in the Grave Creek Mound. In addition, rings of copper have been found which curiously resemble the early ring money of Great Britain.

Wampum, a bead made from the clam, periwinkle, conch and other shells, has been used ever since the time of Columbus, and is still used by some of the American Indian tribes. The early Dutch, French and British colonists used and manufactured it in their dealings with the Indians, from whom they first received it.

It was easy for the early white traders to adopt this crude form of money for exchange, because coined money was then very scarce in America. Hides, tobacco, grain, wampum, powder, fish, and even lead rifle bullets were for a time used by them for exchange mediums. Even the court of Massachusetts ruled in 1637 that "Wampum should pass at six for a penny for any sum under 12 D (Pence)." The same court in 1640 ordered that "White wampum shall pass at four a penny and blue at two a penny, and not above 12 D at a time except the receiver desire more." This law was repealed in 1661. The first money made by these settlers was in 1634 when the court passed that "It is ordered that muskett bullets of full boare shall passe currently for a farthing apiece, provided that noe man shall be compelled to take above 12 D at a time in them." Wampum had several names. The Dutch called it "Seawant" and "Zewant", the French, "Porcelaine", and the Indians "Se-wan." The writer has seen a quantity of various sized white porcelain beads, with a few scattering red beads, which were unearthed from California mounds. These were evidently of very early French origin, and may have had some bearing on the above French name, "Porcelaine." Wampum was not easy of manufacture, hence the Indian who was able to go to the sea-shore to find his conch and periwinkle shells and who worked tediously with them until they were of the required size and shape, well earned the small value at which they passed for barter.

The early Indians accepted the white man's wampum, and doubtless many a New York family's fortune was assured through the acquisition of valuable pelts and other property, for which wampum was given. It is easy to imagine how such as the Hudson Bay Trading Company got its foundation.

The powerful Indian chiefs wore belts or strings of wampum. Every important treaty was sealed by exchange of wampum belts or strings. Sometimes these belts bore devices picturing the treaty in hand. It was the guarantee of the good faith of a transaction. There was a great variety of this wampum. Each section of the country, each nation of Indians had its peculiar wampum. The early wampum of the Five Nations was sometimes very small, some of it was polished to a brilliant surface. Of the early New Jersey and New York wampum, or Dutch Wampum, the purple colored was the most valuable, and it is still the rarest of the Eastern wampum. The Dutch wampum was made of the Sea-conch and the Mussle shells, the latter being used for the purple wampum. This wampum was polished and of perfectly rounded design.

The white man's wampum was the best made, as he had more improved tools than the Indian to manufacture it with. The great labor and patience required by the Indian to make his wampum accounts for the fact that no Indian is known to have become rich through the making of it. The shells used in Carolina came from the coast and were of unusual hardness. After all, how similarly died the Egyptian, the Greek, the Roman and the Indian. The objects used by them in life were buried with the dead. The little terra-cotta ushebtie's, or terra cotta figures, were buried with the Egyptians to do the work of the departed in the next world. Ten thousand of these little statuettes were found buried with an Egyptian of influence. The poor Indian evidently did not believe that all things were free for his use in the "Happy Hunting Grounds," and buried his wampum with him.

In 1641 the New York Colony declared that "all coarse wampum, well strung, should pass six for a stuyver, and the well polished beads should be valued at four for a stuyver." Even wampum was counterfeited, and the Colonial Governor of New Amsterdam took measures to stop this. The Plains Indians used pipe wampum, or beads of unusually great length. The Navajo used mostly round circular wampum beads of various colors, also there is a very valuable and rare turquoise bead wampum, of which the writer has seen three strings. These were of New Mexico and Arizona Indian workmanship, and of the usual size and shape used by the Navajos, viz. small and circular. This was strung on thong and in this type we have the most valuable of all the Indian money. Coarse wampum was used by the natives of Africa, Japan and Mexico. Cowrie shells were frequently used by the African natives and Chinese, as well as by the American Indian tribes. The Africans also had a species of heavy iron and bronze money. This formed almost a complete circle, but was pounded or flattened at the ends. This ring money was made in four or five sizes, but usually of the same shape.

An important fact which must not be lost sight of is that many coins were struck in America, or rather, in Mexico, over a hundred years before they were coined in what is now the United States. As early as 1521 Charles & Joanna, son and mother, ruling in Mexico, struck silver to the values of One Half, One, Two and Four Reals. These bore two pillars, arms and their names. Philip II, III and IV also struck silver for Mexico up to the value of Eight Reals, before the Massachusetts silver was issued. Charles & Joanna also issued copper coins of the values of One Fourth and One Sixteenth Reals. These bore crowned initials on opposite sides, and names. The coppers were of very crude workmanship.

The coinage for Bermuda, or Sommer Islands, was doubtless the first struck for the English Colonies in America. These Islands have no political connection with the United States. They were settled in 1612 by the Vir-

ginia Company. These coins consisted of five varieties, all with the same general types of a Hog, "Sommer Ilands", with the reverse type of a ship; and the denominations were II, III, IV, VI and XII Pence, or shilling. The two pence and groat seem to have been of comparatively recent discovery, as Mr. Crosby only knew of two shillings and one six pence at the time of the issue of his great work on the "Early Coins of America." The writer has had in recent years at least half a dozen shillings and three six pences, but no groats or two pences, and the latter must be considered of extreme rarity.

The earliest money of the New England, or Massachusetts series, was the "N. E." type. These pieces consisted of three denominations, viz. III, VI and XII Pences, bearing NE on obverse and the values on reverse, on plain flans, sunk or incuse. These were coined in 1652. In the same year followed the noted coins bearing the Willow, Oak and Pine Trees. These read:

MASATHUSETTS IN NEW ENGLAND. AN. DOM, with values and date. They were issued in four denominations, II, III, VI and XII Pence. In 1683 the Massachusetts Mint was closed by order of the Crown. It is understood that most of this money was coined from Spanish silver. The next issue of silver coins was that of the Lord Baltimore Colony in Maryland in 1658. This series bore the bust of Lord Baltimore and a coronet, and was issued in denominations of shilling, six pence, four pence and a small copper coin, known as the "Penny", of which only one specimen is known to exist. Lord Baltimore had hardly started to coin this money when the British government suppressed it.

After these unsuccessful efforts to establish an American coinage, Spanish-American silver was legalized at prescribed rates in terms of the shilling, and this together with the copper tokens, struck chiefly by speculators, formed the currency of the Colonies until after they became independent. One of these speculators was William Wood, who through the influence of a female friend of George I, obtained a patent to make brass and copper money, known as the "Rosa Americana" and "Woods" money. The Irish people repudiated the Irish issue and they were sent to America for circulation. The "Rosa Americana" coins bore the bust of George I. and a Rose crowned and uncrowned; the Irish pieces bore the head of George I. with "Hibernia" seated on the reverse. The prospect of the enormous profits which Wood was certain to secure at the expense of the Irish and Americans, prompted the Government to induce Wood to surrender his grant in lieu of a pension of three thousand pounds per year.

MONEY OF THE BIBLE.

The first mention in the Bible of money is in the purchase of slaves, Gen. 17:12, the next, Gen. 23:15. Abraham spoke of four hundred shekels of silver "current money with the merchant." The word "Shekel" meant the name of a specific weight, not originally the name of a coin.

In Genesis, 33, we read of Jacob purchasing land for a "hundred pieces of silver." Money is often referred to in the old Testament. There is no mention of coined money in the old Testament prior to the Captivity of the Jews. The Babylonian civilization, out of which came Abraham and his descendants; the Egyptian civilization, out of which the children of Israel had come to possess Canaan—both these gorgeous and powerful civilizations, than which the world has never known more magnificent, did not use coined money. Vast cities, populous countries, teeming nations in all parts of the East, had extensive commerce, internal and international, constructed great works, employed and paid for industrial labor, lavished expenditure on art and luxury, but **had no coins.** In Chronicles 1:29:7, the ancient

Persian Daric, one of the earliest known coins, is, possibly, referred to, but there is no certainty about it. Later, Greek coins came into Jerusalem, and their names became familiar to the Hebrews.

Homer speaks of the use of iron and copper as money. These were in the form of spikes or skewers, from which afterwards a small coin was known as an "obolus"; that is, "a spike" or "skewer." Six of these spikes were "a handful," or, in Greek, "a drachme." Hence came the Greek name of a coin, or drachme, which is of importance in the history of Bible money.

In the time of Alexander the Great, B. C. 336-323, Tyre, Sidon, Joppa and other cities near Jerusalem had mints. The Greeks also coined copper, among which we find the "lepton", which was a very small coin, deriving its name from "Leptos", "small." Its exact value is not stated, but it is probably the smallest coin known. This is mentioned in the New Testament, and is identical with the "mite."

In the year 139 B. C., Simon Maccabaeus, the great high priest and ruler, issued in Jerusalem the first Hebrew coinage, either of his own strong will or by authority of Antiochus VII (see Maccab. 15:6). He coined silver shekels, and half shekels, which received their names from their weight, and from the inscription on them which may be understood as stating that weight.

The devices of these coins were, on the one side, a vase, or cup, with the legend "Shekel Israel", and above the cup the date or year of issue, of which there were several, such as "Year 1", "Year 2". On the other side is a sprig or branch of a tree expanding buds or blossoms, supposed by some to portray Aaron's rod budding, and the legend "Jerusalem Kedoshah" (the Holy Jerusalem). The legends and numerals were the ancient form of writing which has been sometimes called Samaritan. **The Jews never had any gold coinage.** The Shekels and half Shekels were of the same design. After Simon's death it is supposed the Jews used the current Greek coins which flowed into Jerusalem.

John Hyrcanus struck a small copper coin, which apparently served the same purpose as the Greek Lepton. This was the beginning of the copper coinage of the Jews, which continued until the revolt and destruction of the city. This coinage appeared under the rule of John, Judas, Aristobolus, Alexander Jannaeus and other Asmonean rulers. Herod the Great continued it, also Herod Archelaus, and the various Roman procurators. Many of these little coins have been found on the hill Moriah, outside of the high city wall.

Several types of the "Leptons" or "mites" may be described as follows: Obverse, inscription in Hebrew, "Johanan the High Priest, and the Senate of the Jews." Rev. A double cornucopiae and poppy head. Others bore very similar inscriptions with various types, including, a flower, anchor, star, palm, caduceus, pomegranate, tripod, shield, temple, etc. The later coins bore Greek inscriptions.

After the successful termination of the Jewish War, Vespasian and Titus caused coins to be struck in Judea, bearing busts of the Emperors with reverses showing Judea weeping under a tree and the inscription "Judaea Capta" and "Judaea Devicta." This commemoration of the victory must have been humiliating to the Jews.

Both silver and bronze coins were struck during the First Revolt, A. D. 66-70. They bear the names of Eleazar, Simon, etc. The types were, a Vase or Palmtree. Rev. grapes or Vineleaf; and Palm, Rev. Lyre, and large shekels of the Phoenician standard with the name Jerusalem. "First year of the redemption of Israel." Obv. a temple, Rev. Ehtrop and Lulab. Also large bronze coins of Simon Nasi, Rev. A vase, and bronze of the second and third years of the revolt. Type—A vase or vine-leaf. Silver of the Phoenician standard and bronze bearing in the old Hebrew character the name of Simon on the obverse, and "Deliverance of Jerusalem" or "Deliverance of Israel" on the reverse. Types: Vase, Lyre, Grapes, Vine-leaf, Palm-Tree,

Palm Branch, Two Trumpets, Temple, etc. The series of the coins of Jerusalem closes with those of the Roman colony Aelia Capitolina.

In the expression "Are not two sparrows sold for a farthing?" (Matt. 10:29) we have an illustration of the great variety of coin names which were in use in Jerusalem. The Greek translated farthings as "assarion". The Roman As, originally a pound of copper, had been often reduced, until it became after this time a very small copper coin. The denarius, a silver coin, was theoretically ten Ases. When the collectors of the temple tribute asked it from him, Jesus directed Peter (Matt.: 17:27) to take a fish with a hook and find in his mouth "a piece of money". The original word is "stater". The stater found by Peter suffered to pay the half shekel tribute for two persons. It has been generally supposed that it was a tetradrachm of some Greek coinage.

That the denarius was in common use in Jerusalem is plain from the account of the attempt made by the young Pharisee to entrap Jesus on the question of tribute to Caesar (i. e., Tiberius). "Is it lawful to pay?" was the question. "Show me a denarius", he said, and it was at once produced. Evidently they had plenty of them. It can hardly be doubted that, like most of the denarii of Tiberius, the coin had on the obverse the head of Tiberius and "Ti Caesar Divi Avg Avgstvs", and on the other side a goddess, or Livia seated and "Pontif(ex) Maxim(us)". The question, "Whose image and superscription hath it?" was put as he held the coin in his hand, and exhibited it to the questioners. Their answer, "Caesar's". When Jesus took the denarius into his hand, holding up to view the head of Tiberius, he said "Render unto Caesar what is Caesar's" and turning over the coin and exhibiting the supposedly idolatrous reverse continued "and unto God what is God's." When the translators came to the account of the poor widow casting her little all into the treasury, they were naturally puzzled at the money names. The two evangelists who relate the occurrence say that she cast in "two lepta" (lepton), and Mark adds "which is a kodrantes." It is uncertain whether she threw in one or two coins. If she threw in one coin it was a "kodrantes". If she threw in two coins, they were each a lepton. A "kodrantes" was the Greek equivalent of the Latin "Quadrans," or division of the As bronze coin, above referred to.

The mites of "Pilate" and Tiberius are of great interest. They were in circulation when Jesus walked the streets of Jerusalem. One type bore a cup or ladle, used in the temple. On the reverse the complete inscription would be "Julia the mother of Caesar." This was struck by Pontius Pilate.

Probably no mention of money in the Bible excites greater interest than the account of the bargain made by Judas for the betrayal of Christ for "thirty" pieces of silver. What those pieces actually were it is impossible to say. It may have been that they were either Roman denarii or Greek tetradrachms. It is most likely the coins were tetradrachms, as the denarii would have been of rather insignificant value, while the tetradrachms were of four times the value of the denarii. It is said that the sum of money mentioned was "sufficient to buy a piece of land near the city."

The "pieces of silver" mentioned in Luke 15:8, are words of the translators. The original is the word "drachma," which, as here used, shows that the Greek names of coins were in common use. The original says five "muriadas arguriou," which may mean Greek drachmas, or Roman denarii, or some money measure purely local.

HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION TO CHINESE COINS.

Although, from the times of the earliest historical certainty, when the Bak Sings under the leadership of Yu-Nai-Hwang-Tai (Circa 2300 B. C.)

arrived on the banks of the river Loh, the ancestors of the Chinese nation were acquainted with the art of writing, and had knowledge of such metals as gold, silver, copper and tin, derived from contact with the Chaldeo-Elamite civilization, there was no coinage; all commodities including wrought and unwrought metal, were bought by weight. Bronze was not known until about 1741 B. C., when it was brought from Asia Minor by the Kun Wuns of the Kokonov through the tin stations by which caravans passed from west to east. Currency, however, began to take a definite form and a practical one; implements of husbandry, hoes, spades and sickles easily regulated as to weight and pieces of silk of a certain size, became the main media of exchange, with tortoise-shell and cowries for small values and the words "Tsien" and "Pu", hoes and cloth grew into general terms for wealth. It was not until 950 B. C., that anything approaching the form of a coin was introduced, when following the custom of western Asia, uninscribed bronze rings became current, and were accepted as payment for the remission of corporal penalties. During the wars of Hewan, Prince of T'si (679-675 B. C.) in order to facilitate the enlistment of soldiers, he authorized the acceptance of the metal knives used by the men for the payment of fines for slight offenses, and thus another step was taken towards an acknowledged currency. Lacouperie ascribes the origin of an inscribed coinage to these beginnings, and to the action of sea-traders from the Indian ocean who in 675-670 B. C. established a colony in the Gulf of Kiaotchou (S. Shantung) which they called Lang-ga after Lanka, Ceylon.

Tsih-mie, afterwards Tsih moh, was their emporium and mint. There they started the device of inscribing their large bronze knives of regular weight (i. e., one eighth of the larger standard unit) for currency, with a distinctive mark or emblem, a practice they learned from western coinages consisting in this instance of the name of their place in and curious form of Chinese symbols. The shape was rude and had not assumed the symbolical form with the ring at the end, which a little afterward was introduced into the Chinese T'si state". The earliest forms of this Tao cash, or Knife Money, bore the name of the place only, but as the colony became associated with surrounding districts, an association of names began to appear on the blades with the explanation that the knives were exchangeable, in the legend, "Returnable reviving currency", until the use of the knives became thoroughly understood, the inscription was simplified into one of value only with the name of the place from whence it was issued. During the seven centuries that preceded our era these Tao cash were the chief form of coinage, though others were also current, such as the Pi-tch'-an, of "spade" money, Kia-t'sch-ma, or weight money, Pu (spread out) money, sometimes called "Bell cash", and an ancient form of round cash, taking form naturally from the use of bronze rings and the looped handles of the knives.

Fobrobert states that the use of metallic money (metal as money) dates back to the Emperor (Tschuen Hio) Kao-Yang-Shih, B. C. 2746-2776. He says these coins were cast copper pieces in the form of "tesserae" Pu", so-called, or in the shape of a small sword, "Tao" which at first bear indescribable inscriptions, possibly indications of value.

Pu and Sword money were also issued by the rebel Wang-Mang (A. D. 9-22). The oldest round money were without inscription, and issued by the Prince "W" (Wu Wang) of the "Tchu" dynasty, B. C. 1121, according to attributions, while the first inscribed money is ascribed to Prince King (King Wang) of the same dynasty, circa., B. C. 617. The name of a ruler was never used on the money during his lifetime, his true name only coming into use after his death. The standard of China is the silver ounce "Liang-Tael" and the value of copper is set at one hundredth part of the same weight of silver. The Tsin-hi, or Cash, is worth 1/1000 of the silver ounce.

NATIONAL AND STATE COINAGE PRIOR TO ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

After the American colonies had achieved independence the provision of a coinage became their own sovereign right. The problem was promptly attacked by both the National Congress and by some of the States, the latter of which, if not laying claim to the right of coining money during the period of their loose confederation prior to the adoption of the Constitution and the formation of the Union, at least considered it their duty to relieve their citizens of the pressing necessity of an ampler supply of small coin, and likewise to eliminate from circulation the vast amount of light-weight and spurious coppers then commonly current.

On April 21, 1787, a congressional committee made a report in favor of the coinage of copper, and accordingly a contract was entered into with a Mr. James Jarvis to coin for the National Treasury three hundred tons of copper, the contractor agreeing to coin an additional forty-five tons and deliver the coins therefrom to the Treasury for the privilege of coining. Before this contract was carried out there arose a difference of opinion in Congress regarding the wisdom of parts of it; but there is no record of how the difficulty was finally adjusted, and it seems probable that Jarvis insisted on having the terms adhered to and struck the coins.

The devices for this first coin struck by authority of Congress were prescribed by a committee of that body in the following terms: " * * * On one side of which piece * * * thirteen circles linked together, a small circle in the middle, with the words United States around it; and in the center 'We Are One;' on the other side of the same piece the following device, viz, a dial with the hours expressed on the face of it; a meridian sun above, on one side of which is to be the word 'Fugio' and on the other the year '1787:' below the dial, the word 'Mind Your Business'." The types of this piece are very similar to those of the dollar pattern of the proposed continental currency which bears date of 1776, and which were probably designed by an artist who on the earlier piece placed the signature E G FECIT. The types are interesting as a commentary on the state of mind of the times. The political hope, for it could be only a hope still at that time, of an inseparable union expressed in the obverse type was probably not less prevalent than the caution so graphically set forth by the other that "Time is Flying" so "Mind Your Business" affairs. This terse expression of practical sense, because so much in the spirit of Poor Richard, has won for the coin the name of "Franklin Cent", but Franklin probably had nothing to do with the designing of it.

The coins of the Federal Congress were struck chiefly in New York, but the simplicity of the mint requirements of the time enabled the contractor to sublet portions of the contract if he so desired, and the fact that some of these coppers were also struck at New Haven, Connecticut, at Rupert, Vermont, and at other places suggests that the contract was actually farmed out.

Besides the Congress, Vermont, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Massachusetts likewise proceeded to coin copper. The first of these to start the movement was Vermont, a Commonwealth that had not formed one of the original thirteen colonies which revolted, nor was Vermont at this time a State, not having been admitted to the Union until 1791.

In 1785, by authority of the assembly, a contract was let to Reuben Harmon to coin copper for a term which was first fixed at two years, but finally extended to eight, during three years of which all profits from the coinage were to go to Harmon to indemnify him for his outlay in providing a mint and as profits on his operations, while for the remaining five years of the life of the contract he was to pay to the Commonwealth two and one-half per cent. of the amount coined.

Two types of coins were struck by Harmon under this contract, or rather the two contracts. The first type, with a green mountain and the sun rising behind it possessed a local character. But when the act was passed to extend the contract from two to eight years other devices were prescribed and the copper thereafter issued bore no slight likeness to the English Penny and Halfpenny, for the laureated bust in cuirass is plainly an imitation of the bust of one of the Georges and the figure which was to be taken as emblematic of Liberty is only Britannia with a different sentiment expressed by the inscription INDE. ET: LIB:, "Independence and Liberty."

In the same year, 1785, in which Vermont started to make arrangements for a coinage of copper Connecticut also passed an act providing for a contract to coin ten thousand pounds of that metal, the contractors to pay over to the State five per cent of the total amount coined. The coins of Connecticut, like those of Vermont, closely resemble the English Halfpenny; the choice of inscriptions similar to those on the Vermont coins gave marked uniformity to the copper coins of these Commonwealths; but such similarity was hardly the object in view, as in only a very slight measure could the coppers of one of those States be expected to circulate in the other. Both the Commonwealths doubtless found it convenient to employ types already familiar to the people; hence the rude imitation of the English Halfpenny. Both States, however, avoided an open declaration of any intention to imitate the current English copper by a naive wording of the laws. Vermont's law prescribed "on one side a head," * * * "on the reverse, a woman," with the appropriate inscriptions; and the Connecticut law reads "a man's head on the one side," * * * "and on the other side the emblem of liberty."

The act of Assembly that provided for the coinage of copper in New Jersey was passed June 4, 1787, and, in response to their petitions, authorized a contract with Mr. Walter Mould and his partners Thomas Goadsby and Albion Cox, for the coinage of ten thousand pounds of copper. But a disagreement arising between Mr. Mould and his partners, at their request the contract was accommodately divided up and one-third let to Mould, the remaining two-thirds to Goadsby and Cox. The original law required that these coins should be of the weight of six pennyweight and six grains and of pure copper, and that they should be struck in the State of New Jersey. Accordingly Mr. Mould established his private mint at Morristown, while Goadsby and Cox coined at Elizabethtown.

The devices of the New Jersey copper Cent are for the obverse a horse's head above a plow, beneath the plow the date of coinage, and the name of the State in its Latin form, NOVA CAESAREA. On the reverse is a heart-shaped shield of the United States, with the well-known tinctures and the national motto E PLURIBUS UNUM. The obverse type has reference simply to the agricultural character of the State, while the shield and motto on the reverse may very reasonably be interpreted as a direct recognition of the General Government. The Great Seal of the United States, in which this shield occurs, was adopted in 1782, five years before New Jersey struck the coin. On the reverse of the coins struck by Massachusetts, mentioned below, there is a spread-eagle with arrows and an olive branch in the claws, a device probably also taken from the Great Seal. This use by some of the individual States of emblems already recognized as possessing a national character is of importance as indicating to what degree they regarded the coinage of money as a sovereign right and how far they looked upon their actual proceedings as merely measures of necessity, for if the coinage of money had been asserted as a sovereign right, then a national emblem would hardly have been employed for a coin device, for to do so meant to recognize the national authority in matters pertaining to coinage.

The brief history of coinage in Massachusetts in the period now under consideration differs materially in certain important particulars from that

of the other States mentioned. Chief among these is the fact that Massachusetts established a mint instead of contracting with a private firm for the manufacture of coins. Furthermore, Massachusetts proposed a much more extensive coinage than any of the other States, aiming to strike the precious metals as well as copper. Of course the advent of the Union and the constitutional provision for an exclusively national coinage speedily ended all the States had begun and planned to do. The reverse type of the copper cent of this State has already been mentioned. The Indian with bow and arrow and the inscription COMMON ★ WEALTH, with the single star, from the obverse type. The indication of the value of both the Cent and Half-cent is a further peculiarity not found on the coins of the other States.

During the period between the beginning of the War of Revolution and establishment of a mint in 1792 there was a great interest taken in the types of the expected coins of the country, and a large number of patterns were privately made. Some of these suggestions date as far back as 1776. But the chief interest, apart from certain very rare pieces, attaches to the large number of patterns and tokens (it is not easy to determine which in many cases) that bear the effigy of Washington. Many of these pieces were doubtless produced by speculators and floated wherever there was a pressing want of small coins, but on the other hand some specimens undoubtedly were meant to embody the idea urgently advanced by many citizens that the portrait of the President should appear on the coins of the country, or at least on some of the denominations. Of course but one response to such a proposal could be expected from Washington and that was a decided negative.

Of coins of this period, two gold pieces deserve mention, and not alone because they are very rare specimens and command enormous prices in the market. One of these is an English Guinea dated 1775 and impressed with the dies with which were struck the copper token known from the inscription on the obverse as the Immune Columbia. It is a unique specimen and is probably also an example of a rare practice, that of restriking foreign coins in the precious metals. The other and more interesting example is a large gold piece known as a Doubloon, which was produced by Ephraim Brasher, a New York jeweler and goldsmith. Brasher's activity was not limited to the production of these large gold pieces, but apparently he served his community in a more effectual manner in regard to its currency by countermarking with his initials (E. B.) some of the foreign gold and silver which passed through his hands and the genuineness of which he had the expert knowledge to determine. How extensive this latter practice was can not now be determined, but such service, if sufficiently extended, must have been of great value to a community that was constantly swindled with bogus coins of every description, for the utterance of bogus money was at that time greatly facilitated by the general use of foreign coins throughout the country.

The foreign coins whose currency was most frequently legalized by act of Congress were British and Portuguese, the latter generally meaning Brazilian, gold, and Spanish, or Mexican, silver. In the early history of the country the Spanish "Pillar Dollar," later and at the time under consideration the Spanish "Milled Dollar," also known as "Piece of Eight," was the very generally recognized monetary unit. The paper currency issued by the Congress of the united colonies during the War of Revolution was made redeemable in "Spanish Milled Dollars or the Value thereof in Gold and Silver;" and in contracts of nearly every description payment is frequently stipulated in the same coin. In the retail trade of the country the Spanish, afterward the Mexican, Real and Half Real were in common use until the middle of the nineteenth century. Shilling or Mexican Shilling was the term generally applied to the Real.

which was one-eighth of the Peso and approximately $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents. But in certain of the Middle States, especially Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and in much of the South the Real was known as the Levy and the Half Real Fippenny or Fippeny Bit, terms which are corruptions of eleven and five penny and presumably point to a local valuation placed upon the coins. The act of Congress which stopped the circulation of foreign coins in the country stipulated that the Half Real should be received by the Government agencies at a valuation of five cents, the bullion value of it. In the western part of the country the Real was popularly known as a Bit—a term which yet survives as a popular money of account, the terms Two Bits, Four Bits, and Six Bits being employed to express the values, twenty-five fifty, and seventy-five cents. The influence of the Mexican Real Bit, which had a value of approximately $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents, is probably seen in the application, in parts of the West, of the term Short Bit to the slightly smaller Dime.

By the law of 1857 all previous acts authorizing the currency of foreign coins in the United States were repealed.

THE UNITED STATES COINAGE.

The Mint of the United States was established at Philadelphia by resolution of Congress, dated April 2, 1792, and the first coins were struck the following year. Subsequently the branch mints were established.

In the act establishing the mint the devices and legends for the new coins were prescribed as follows: Upon one side of each of the said coins there shall be an impression emblematic of liberty, with an inscription of the word "Liberty" and the year of coinage; and upon the reverse of each of the gold and silver coins there shall be the figure or representation of an eagle with the inscription "United States of America," and upon the reverse of the copper coins there shall be an inscription which shall express the denomination of the piece, namely, Cent, or Half-cent, as the case may require."

The device chosen was suitably emblematic of the Goddess of Liberty, though the law permitted the greatest freedom in the composition of the design to express the idea. The bust of Liberty which appeared on the cent and Half Cent in 1796, is almost certainly a conscious imitation, if not indeed an unskilled medalist's copy, of the bust on the medal made by the celebrated French artist, Dupre, to commemorate the Victories of Saratoga and Yorktown. At first the Liberty pole of the medal was omitted from the coin, but before the end of the year that detail too was added. Between the busts on the silver coins that first appeared in 1794, and that on the gold that followed in 1795, the former having the hair hanging down upon the neck, and the latter wearing a Phrygian cap, there are marked differences for each of the metals.

On the obverse of the gold and silver of 1796 there are fifteen stars, and later we find as many as sixteen stars, the number in each case corresponding to the number of states to which the Union had grown. We find that some denominations were struck with two different sets of stars, like fifteen and sixteen. The same practice of adding a star for each state was also begun on the reverse, after the Great Seal type was placed thereon, but it was soon found to be inconvenient because of the large number of stars that would soon be required, so they were limited to thirteen, the number of the original states.

In 1840 the silver dollar, which had not been coined since 1803, (or perhaps 1804) was restored, and Christian Gobrecht produced for it the figure of Liberty seated to right, which was on all the silver coins until 1878. This moderately graceful figure was a refreshing innovation and somewhat of an improvement on what had gone before. But conservatism prevented the adoption of the powerful flying eagle which Mr. Gobrecht engraved for the reverse of his dollar, made in the years 1836, 1838 and 1839. On the patterns just referred to Mr. Gobrecht represents the bird in flight amid a cluster of twenty-six stars of varying magnitude, the number being equal to the states of the Union.

Patterns for a new design of the large copper cent were prepared in 1855 with an eagle in flight for the obverse. In 1856 another pattern of a cent with a flying eagle, the piece being of smaller size. In the following year this "flying eagle" cent was regularly issued. The new piece weighed only 72 grains, while the oldest cent weighed 264 grains. The law which authorized the cent of reduced size also prescribed that it should consist of 88 per cent. copper and 12 per cent. nickel. This type was issued for two years, when it was replaced by the Indian head cent, similar to the 1909 type. In 1849 the double eagle was authorized, and James B. Longacre was the engraver at the time. In 1854 the three dollar gold piece was added. This bore the same head as the three cent nickel, issued in 1865. The silver dollar discontinued in 1904 was first issued in 1878 and was the work of Mr. George T. Morgan, and the half dollar, quarter and dime were the last revision of the types of the silver coins.

The latest creations for the devices of the gold coins are by two eminent American sculptors, the late Mr. Saint-Gaudens and Mr. Bela L. Pratt, of Boston. They depart in many ways from the established traditions of coins, a fact which explains much of the sharp criticism which has been urged against them; for of their power and artistic beauty there can be no question. The One-Cent of 1909 with the splendid head of Abraham Lincoln, presents a new feature for the coins of the United States. A pattern two cent piece with the portrait of Washington, was produced in 1863, and a pattern of the five cent piece with a bust of Lincoln was submitted in 1866, but neither were adopted, but the sentiment aroused during the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Lincoln, proved stronger than the long standing prejudice and the coin in question was the result. The latest coin struck at the mint is the five cent nickel piece bearing the head of an Indian chief on the obverse and a Buffalo on the reverse. The piece has met with criticism as had always been the case when a new type of coin was issued, but undoubtedly it is an improvement over the five cent piece with Liberty head. The government has issued several commemorative pieces which are familiar to the public. These include the Columbian Half Dollar and Quarter, the Lafayette dollar, the Jefferson and McKinley gold dollars, and the Lewis & Clark Dollars, the most recent issues being in 1904 and 1905.

AMERICAN TOKENS AND PRIVATE COINS.

At two periods since the nation began to coin money there has arisen a stringency of small coins, which made it necessary for business firms to supply their wants by the issue of copper tokens redeemable in legal money by the firms which issued them. The first period to witness such an issue came in 1837 when many business houses had prepared for their use copper and brass tokens of the size of the large copper cent. The types of these tokens then, as usually, were of two principal classes, the one strongly political, with devices and inscriptions giving vivid expression to the partisan

slogans of the day, while the other simply bore the advertisement of the merchant who issued them. Again, in 1863, the dearth of small coins gave rise to an enormous issue of these tokens, at that time again in the module of the current small bronze one cent piece. These pieces are commonly known as "Civil War Tokens" and "merchants cards," the former bearing types of a political character, the latter, as in 1837, having simply the names of business firms and advertisements. Thousands of business firms throughout the Northern States resorted to the use of copper tokens, issued in their own names; on the other hand, many of the so-called "Civil War Tokens" possess a general character and were evidently produced in quantities and sold wherever there was a demand for them. The business of making these small tokens seemed to be a very good one for the few die sinkers who turned them out.

PRIVATE GOLD COINS.

Of an entirely different character are the privately issued gold coins which were struck in Georgia and North Carolina, and also in the West after the discovery of Gold in California and Colorado. The first privately issued gold pieces which readily went into circulation as coins were struck by Templeton Reid, an assayer, who in 1830 established himself near the gold mines in Lumpkin Co., Ga., and converted the gold from the mines into a coin form. The example of Mr. Reid was soon followed by a Mr. Bechtler, at Rutherfordton, N. C. There can hardly be any reason of necessity for either of these enterprises, since neither community was beyond the reach of assay offices, where gold could have been disposed of. But in the case of the far west the Government connived at the irregularity, regarding it as necessary under the circumstances. In fact, the government opened negotiations with the firm of Moffatt & Company with a view of having that company coin gold for the Treasury of the United States, but the decision to establish a mint at San Francisco rendered that arrangement unnecessary. The production of gold coins of a private character in the West was very extensive, and carried on by a large number of mining companies and banking establishments.

The pieces thus issued ranged in denomination from one dollar to fifty dollars. While, as a rule the form of this gold is the normal one of the usual coin, and in many cases the devices of the national coins were employed with legends suitable to the private character of the issuer, yet a few abnormal shapes are found among them. Thus an octagonal piece of the value of \$50 was issued by Augustus Humbert, a United States Assayer; and of simpler form, the bar or ingot, with appropriate inscriptions attesting the fineness, weight and value, and finally the name of the firm or assayer guaranteeing the correctness of the figures was issued by Moffatt & Company, and by F. D. Koehler, the State Assayer of California.—(Dr. T. L. Comparate in Mint Catalogue.)

A WORD ABOUT GREEK AND ROMAN COINS.

To the antiquarian and student of art and history, the study of ancient and mediaeval coins will ever be of absorbing interest. In their mythologic,

historic and artistic value, the coins of ancient Greece are absolutely unrivaled. Many of them excel all modern coins in the purity of their lines, bold relief and delicacy of treatment. Hence it is not wonderful that many people regard a fine Greek coin the most convenient, compact, best preserved and most beautiful relic of antiquity.

Greek coin-types are of two classes, (a:) Mythological or religious representations, and (b:) portraits of historical personages.

The period of finest Greek art, as shown by Greek coins, was from 415 B. C., (Athenian expedition against Sicily) to 335 B. C., (Accession of Alexander the Great.)

The art of sculpture, of which coin engraving is the offspring, receives great illustration from Numismatics. Not only is the memory of lost statues preserved to us in the design of ancient coins, but those of Greece afford admirable examples of that skill by which her sculptors obtained renown. The excellence of design of very many Greek coins, struck during the period of her finest art, is indeed so great that were it not for their smallness, they would form the finest series of art studies in the world. They are superior to all other monuments in the domain of Greek art. Their geographical and historical range is only limited by Greek history and the Greek world. They are sometimes the work of great artists, and there is no question of their authenticity: nor have they suffered from the injurious hand of the restorer. Thus they tell us what other monuments leave untold, filling up gaps in the sequence of works of art and revealing local schools known from them alone.

Roman coins, though at no time to be compared with the purest Greek, yet represent worthily the Graeco-Roman art of the Empire; and some of them present portraits of remarkable beauty and excellence.

The coins of the Romans are a vast gazeteer of the nation, and proclaim her ancient customs, faith, conquests, wealth, culture, divisions, victories and downfall.

We are indebted to coins alone for prized portraits of the most noted characters in history. The refinement or barbarity of the peoples of the earth has been shown with fidelity by their coins.

A lot of coins found in Asia a few years ago, threw valuable historical light on a great civilization (Bactrian) of which previously little was known.

The advance in enlightenment that Great Britain has made in a thousand years is clearly observed by comparing the rudely stamped coins of the early Anglo-Saxons, and those issued so steadily through the centuries by the long succession of kings and queens, with the beautiful pieces bearing the likeness of Queen Victoria.

Contrary to expectation, many Ancient Greek and Roman Coins, over 1800 years old and entirely genuine, are not rare. Many were struck.

We can furnish good specimens of Roman bronze coins issued by, and bearing the portraits of, some of the first Twelve Caesars, for as low as 35c apiece. We have Greek and Roman copper coins, in fair condition for as low as \$10.00 per 100. The same is practically true of Roman silver coins, and many were struck.

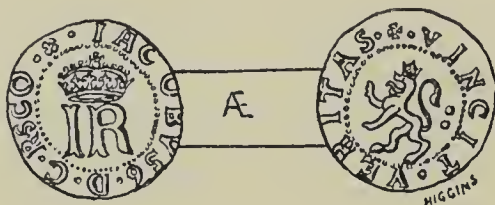
There are a great many Greek and Roman Coins of extreme rarity and of high value, when in fine or perfect preservation. Prices for nearly all classes of Ancient Coins fluctuate so much that no uniform premium could be offered, as while one type of ancient coin may be moderately priced to-day, it may bound upward in price in a single year. For this reason no book of premiums on Greek and Roman Coins has yet been issued, although in this work will be found a list of prices paid for the commoner Roman First Bronze Coins, a valuable table of mint marks on Roman Coins, and other useful information.

THE COPPER COINS OF SCOTLAND.

Written for the Elder Coin Book by F. C. Higgins, F. R. N. S.

To dispel the haze that exists in many minds on the subject of the copper coinage of Scotland by presenting in clear and succinct form the leading facts regarding it, and to furnish hints whereby the coins, especially of James VI, and Charles I and II, may be readily distinguished, is the aim of the following article.

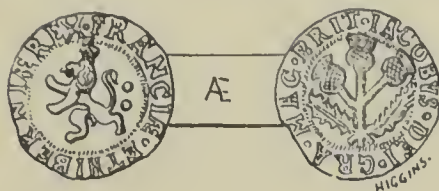
The coinage of Scotland does not go back to a very remote period, and extends only from David I (1124-1153) to Anne (1711). English coins exist of dates prior to the Christian era; but no examples of Scottish coinage, according to Mr. Cochran Patrich, can be found older than the beginning of the twelfth century, unless we admit the crude emitations of Anglo-Saxon



“Hardhead” of James VI (1) 1588.

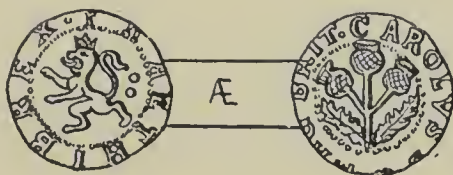
types often found in the western islands, with illegible or blundered legends; but it is doubtful if these are of native manufacture. It cannot be affirmed for certain that any coins were minted in Scotland before the reign of David I. Humphreys says the earliest Scottish coins are those of Alexander I (1107-24), but according to Mr. Burns (1887), “No coinage is now assigned to Alexander I by any experienced numismatist.”

David I coined the sterling or silver penny, and silver was the only coinage until the reign of David II (1329-1371), when a gold coinage began. A billon coinage was introduced into Scotland in 1402, in the reign of Robert III. The word billon means base metal, either gold or silver, in the mixture of which copper predominates. In 1466, in the reign of James III, an Act of Parliament was passed providing for the coining of copper money: “His statute for the eise and sustention of the Kingis lieges and almost deide to pure folk that thare be cunyeit coppir money, four to the penny, having in prente on the ta parte the cross of St. Androu and the Crowne on the tother parte with superscripoione of Edinburg on the ta parte and ane R with James on tother parte and that thai pas in payment for brede and ale and other merchandise.”



"Turner" of James VI (1) 1614.

The so-called money issued in 1466 was more correctly billon or black money (debased silver) than copper money. Regular copper money is of older date in Scotland than in England, in France it was first coined in 1580 in the reign of Henry III, and this coinage was soon imitated in Scotland. This copper coinage of Scotland really began in the reign of James VI. The first Scottish penny has on the obverse JACOBVS. 6 D. G.



"Turner" of Charles I, 1629.

R. SCOTORYM, the King's bust bareheaded to the right; on the reverse OPPIDVM EDINBVRVI, with three thistle heads in the centre. The billon of James III of penny, halfpenny, and farthing, plack, and half plack. Permission was given to Cochrane, Earl of Mar, to coin base money, which we called "Cochrane placks", and this was a chief charge against him, and for which he was hanged over Lauder Bridge in 1482. The Placks were called in by proclamation after his death.

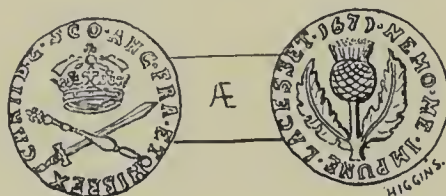
The thistle first appears on coins in the reign of James V:—namely, on his gold and silver coins, but the motto "Nemo me impune lacesset" does appear till the reign of James VI (1578). The earliest Scottish coin bearing a date is the ducat or Bonnet piece (gold) of James V, with the date 1539. "Babies" or "bawbees," says Mr. Cochran Patrick, were first coined at the close of the reign of James V and were so called from being coined of very base metal (bas billon). Similarly the term "bas doloieris" was in use. "Bas billon", however, seems not to have been in popular or even official use, the word "layit" or "alloyed" being used instead. The



"Turner" of Charles I, 1632.

old placks would have been more likely to be called "bas billon." Another account derives their name from the Mint Master of the period, the laird of Gillebawby, Alexander Orrok. He was Mint Master at least in 1538-40. Similarly placks were called "Atkensons" from Achesoun, the master moneyer. Cardonnel and Jamieson derive the word from "bas piece," the corrupted Scotch pronunciation of which term gave the popular name "bawbee." What is certain is it cannot be derived from "baby," as we maintain on the ground of their first being coined when Queen Mary was a baby, because such was not the case. These were only three deniers fine, and 16 weighed an ounce. This value when issued was $1\frac{1}{2}$ d, and of the half "babie" $\frac{3}{4}$ d. These billon coins have on one side the crowned thistle between 1 and 5, and on the other side the saltire through a crown between two fleurs-de-lis.

On 11th of January, 1553, a coinage of "babies" was ordered. "The supposed bawbee of Mary," says Mr. Cochran Patrick, "cannot be traced in any collection, was not the bawbee or babie" at all, but probably a jetton. In 1554, during the reign of Mary, the Council authorized a new base coinage to be called lions, and now usually called hardheads, 32 to weigh an ounce. They were also called hardits or hardies, a correction of Fr. hardie or black money, struck in Guienne and supposed to have been first struck by Philip le Hardie (1285-1314). The value of the lion or hardhead was 3d. Scots. During 1557 placks were coined of one denier fine, 16 to the ounce and having course for 4d.



"Turner" of Charles II. 1661.

An act of 1567 provided that "babies" (placks of James V and the Edinburg and Stirling placks of Mary) should pass for 3d, "plakkis" within the legend, "Servio et vgv terror for 2nd hardheads for a halfpenny and "penyis" to remain unaltered. In 1574 placks of 1557 were declared by the Regent Morton to pass for 2nd, and lions or hardheads for 1d. In 1588 a billon coinage for 2nd in 1d pieces was ordered, 40 penny pieces in the ounce, "the penny have and on the one syde and Lyoun ramping with this superscription, 'Vincit veritas' and upoun the other syde of the penny 1 R in a sypher crowned with this circumscription—Jacobus Sextus D. R. Scotorum." The twopenny "plakkie" are now usually called hardheads. The lion on the reverse of the 2nd piece was directed to be in a shield. In the same year the Privy Council ordered the shield to be omitted "and to ad twi dobbis upoun the bak syde of the lyoren" as these pieces were sometimes passed as 8d pieces. Fynes Moryson, in his "Itinerary, 1598," makes the following remarks: "The Scots have of long time had small brass coynes which they say of late are taken away, viz:—babees esteemed by them of old ? ? ? "

Charles I (1625-1649) twopenny and penny were made in 1629, similar to the 1623 type, except that "Carolys" was substituted for "Jacobvs." By Act 1632 twopenny and penny pieces were to be issued, the latter to weigh 8 grains. The obverse of the 2d piece was to bear an Imperial crown, with C. R. at the side of it and l. I beneath the penny to be similar except that it was to have only l. On the obverse the legend was Car. D. G. Mag Brit Franc et Hib. R. (in capitals). On the reverse was a thistle with "Nemo me impune lacesset."

These coins "His Majestie ordaines to have course amongst his subjects for the use of the piure and chainge of small commodities allanerlie." In



"Bawbee" of Charles II, 1678.

1642 the copper coinage of 2d pieces was authorized, on one side an Imperial crown with C. R. at the sides and the legend Car. D. G. Scot Aug. Fra et Hib R. in capitals, and in the other a thistle with "Nemo me empune laces-set"

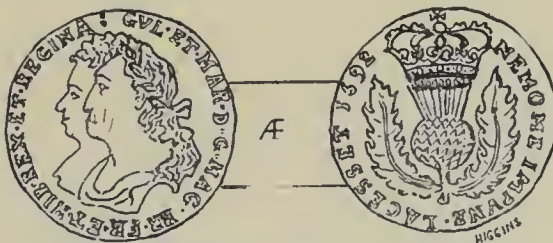
Spalding notes in a case that has not a few parallels in the History of the coinage of Scotland:—"1639, November 2—King Charles's turners stricken to be the Earl of Stirling by virtue of the King's gifts, wes cryit down fra twa pennies to ane penny. King James's turners to pas for two pennies. The Raird turners simpliciter dischargeit as fais cunzie."

However, this proclamation was speedily recalled, there being no other money passing to make change, and very soon thereafter Spalding notes that Charles's turners would now give nothing. The following table puts matters clear.

- 1 bodle—tway pennies—2d Sc—1.6d Stg.
- 2 bodle—1 plack.
- 3 bodle—1 bawbee.

Charles II (1660-1685). A coinage of copper into turners was ordered in 1661, "our Sovereign Lord considering how necessary copper money is for making of change and supplieing the poore of this Kingdome."

In the same year a proclamation was issued against such turners as were of mixed metal and $\frac{1}{3}$ less in weight than they should be. They had different legends. About the thistle was Devs protector noister, and about the crown and capital letters C. R. were Nomen Domini sit benedict. Importers of such turners were ordered to be punished. Next year a proclamation was issued against importing foreign coins, but allowing for a time



"Bawbee" of William and Mary, 1692.

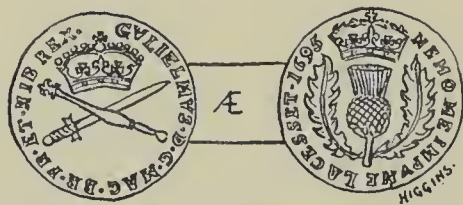
French doubles or doits at 1d Scots each, as the mint was not in working order. These doits were, however, prohibited in 1671.

The turner is equivalent to a bodle or two penny piece. The word turner is said to be derived either (1) from the French town Tournbis, where it first circulated, or (2) from tournois, a French copper coin of similar size in use in Scotland before the turner was coined or (3) from the moneyer's name. They were also called billons, as being a mixture of copper and brass. They were first coined by James VI, and continued to be in use in the reign of Charles I and II. Beattie thus alludes to it.

"Since Allan's death naeboddy cared
For ance to speer how Scotia fared
Nor plack nor thistled turner war'd
To quench her drouth
For frae the cottar to the laird
We a 'ran south."

The black farthing or bodle were other names for the turner. Bodle is said to be derived from Bothwell, whom Pinkerton calls the mint master of the time, but no one of this name appears on record. It is worth noting that "boodle" in the thieves lexicon is given as meaning counterfeit money. In 1631 it was declared that "ane turnoir veyand ane drop vecht passis for tua penneis Scots." It is not easy to distinguish the coins of Charles I from those of Charles II. The want of a descriptive numeral on Scottish coins frequently leads to confusion. The earliest recorded examples is "quartus", which was authorized by Act of Parliament of 1488 for a gold coin of James IV.

An Act was passed in 1677 for coining two pennies pieces or bodles and six penny pieces or bawbees in consideration "of the meaner sort of traders and small dealers and the poor people of the country who used to be relieved by charity being heavily prejudged by the want of copper moneys." No copper had been coined for 9 years and a great part of the current money had been doits or French coin.



"Turner" of William III. 1695.

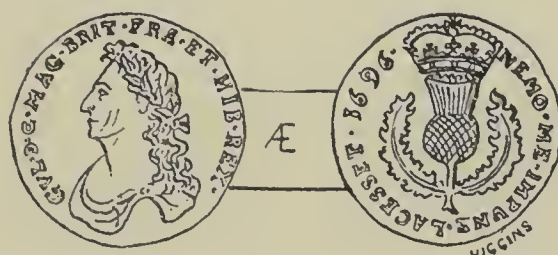
The two penny pieces were to bear a sword and sceptre "lying in a cross surmounted with an Imperial crown in the middle" with *Car Dei Goi Sco Ang Fra. Et. Hib Rex* (in capitals) and on the reverse a thistle with two leaves, with the circumscription "*Nemo me impyne Caesset*". The thistle on the turner of Charles I has a longer stalk than that on those of Charles II. The sixpenny pieces by the Act were to have the obverse His Majesty's effigies with the title as above the copper coins of Charles I. There is no copper coinage of James II.

William and Mary (1688-1694). In 1690 a copper coinage was ordered, the coinage to spread over six years. The bawbee is dated 1691 to 1694, and weighs about 130 grains, the bodle, 1691-1694, and weighs about 44 grains. The bawbee bears on the obverse *Gve. et Mar.* (in capitals), the

King's and Queen's busts to the left, and on the reverse a leaved thistle with the inscription "Nemo me impune lacesset." The bodle has on the obverse a similar inscription, except that WM. in cypher appears in place of Gve et Mar.

William (1694-1702). Bawbees and bodles were coined, both bearing dates 1695-1697. The bawbee has on the obverse Gve. D. G. Mag. Br. Fr. et Hib. Rex, with the King's bust. The reverse is similar to the bawbee of Charles II. The bodle has on the obverse the same legend as the preceding, a sword and sceptre in salting with crown over; while the reverse is similar to the bodle of Charles II, but the thistle is crowned.

Coinages were struck in Edinburgh after the Union in 1708, 1709 and 1711. Such are recognized by having "E" below the bust, but no copper was struck by Queen Anne in Scotland mint. The buildings of the old Scot-



"Bawbee" of William III, 1696.

tish mint were disposed of in 1817 by authority of an Act of Parliament. The following table exhibits practically all the copper coinages of Scotland with dates:

Mary:—The copper, or rather billon, coins of Mary were four parts copper and one part silver and consisted of *babie* (1544-53), penny (1554, 1556), lion or *hardhead* (1555-6), and *plack* (1557).

Francis and Mary:—*Hardhead* (1558-61) of billon.

James VI:—*Plack* and half *plack* (1593-88, 1593), *hardhead* (1588-89), and half *hardhead* (1589), two penny and penny pieces (1597), two penny piece or *turner* (1614, 1623), half *turner* or penny (1614).

Charles I:—Two penny piece or *turner* (1629-1632-1642) and penny piece (1629).

Charles II:—Two penny piece or *turner* (1661-68), *bawbee* or six penny piece (1677, and two penny piece or *bodle* or *turner* (1677).

James II:—None.

William and Mary:—*Bawbee* (1691), and two penny piece or *bodle* (1691).

William II:—*Bawbee* (1695-7), and *bodle*. The *doit*, or *dyt*, or *dite*, is a coin that figures largely in old Reik session accounts. According to Dr. Edgar, it was a Dutch coin, value 1d. or 11-3d Sc. Jamieson defines it as half a *bodle*, or 11-12d Sterling. We often meet also with *Maggie Robbs*, especially from about the year 1730, and in parishes extending from Barry in Forfarshire, to remote Highland districts.

Jamieson defines a *Maggie Rob*, or *Maggy Robb* as a bad halfpenny, and quotes Aberdeenshire saying, "He's a very guid man, but I trow he's botton a *Maggy Rob* o' a wife." A corruption of the name is perhaps to be seen in "*Mag*", the slang term for the smallest copper coin of the realm. Other copper coins not much in favour were "*Flower du lucas*," "*Hibernias*," "*Harps*" and "*Woods*" half pennies with counterfeit coins of all kinds.

About half a century ago, half pennies of Edinburgh, Inverness, and other towns, and half pennies manufactured by private companies, came into bad repute and joined the ranks of "non-current" or "bad copper."

For nearly two centuries—that is, from 1670-1842 and onwards—bad copper caused endless trouble to Kirk sessions, some even keeping their account in separate columns for good and bad money respectively. About 1680 doits and "flower-du-luces" were the chief non-current coins, and their number may be imagined when we learn that Gorange Kirk session had at that time £3-18-0. Of the latter, being small French copper coins; while Fordyce received for doits sold no less than £8-8 Sc, being about half their normal value. At the close of that century, collections were made all over Scotland by virtue of an Act of Parliament for the harbour of Cullen. Of the £677 collected, £32 was "lost upon the clipt money."

An entry in the accounts of St. Andrew's Episcopal Chapel, Banff, is instructive as showing the unsatisfactory state of the coinage about the year 1730. Of £110 in the treasurer's hands, 28 per cent. of it was non-current, the latter consisting of "bad ha' pence," commonly called Maggy Robbs, £18-15; old Irish harps, £3-2s-6d; Wood's halfpence, named Hibernias, French dytts, and lettered bodles, £9-11s-8d." Hibernias and harps sold about that time at 8s. Sc. per lb. weight. What "lettered" bodles were it is not easy to say. A "lettered" coin usually means with letters around the edge as in a silver crown, but this could hardly apply to a small copper coin. Bodles began to grow less and less in value; for example, in 1736 the Kirk-session of Glasgow sold their bodles at 10d. for every 1s. sterling and bodles; in 1740 they got 6s8d for every 12s of bodles; and in 1749 they got only £7 for £17 in bodles. The Kirk-session of Urquhart, Morayshire, valued their bodles in 1739, at twelve for a penny.

Wood's half pennies sold at 7d for 1s. The Kirk-session of Fordyce in 1749 recorded that "foreign doits used to be reckoned equivalent to Scotch bodles, three making a half-penny, but in time coming to six shall be equivalent to a half penny." We may judge of the extent of bad coinage when Fordyce in 1738 had £31 of doits and turners, besides over £31 of bad copper.

About the middle of the 18th century the Synod of Aberdeen again and again interposed in the interests of the poor to put a stop to bad copper by ordering Kirk-session to melt it down and get a supply of farthings from London. So impoverished was the country about the years preceding and succeeding the second Jacobite rebellion that several Kirk-sessions, as Deskford and Glass were compelled to give supplies to their poor in doits and bodles. The session of Fordoun in 1752 ordered doits no longer to be reckoned in their collections. That was a very short time before Beattie, the author of "The Minstrel," entered upon his duties as school-master and session-clerk of that parish.

Soon afterwards Kirk-sessions began to abjure Scots money altogether, and to keep their accounts in sterling money, e. g., beginning in 1763. One of the last to begin was Aberdow, in Aberdeenshire, in 1809. Henceforward the distinctive names of non-current coins seldom appear in session accounts, all are styled collectively "bad copper." Some parishes soon collected a store of such copper, for example, Keith in 1780 sold 49 pounds for led whereof two make an English penny, also placks which they esteemed for 4d, but three of them make an English penny, also hardheads esteemed by them at 1½d, whereof eight make an English penny."

There was a new copper coinage in 1614, of 2d and 1d pieces, having on the one side three thistles on a stalk, with *Jacobus Dei Gra. Mag. Brit.* and on the other side a lion crowned with *Francie et Hibernie Rex*, all in capitals. The 2d pieces had two points behind the lion, the penny piece one. Another copper coinage followed in 1623 of 2d and 1d pieces, but the legend on the reverse in this case was *Fran. et Hib Rex* (in capital), and the weight was less, being only 16 of the 2d pieces to the ounce.

THE IRISH GUN MONEY.

BY FRANK C. HIGGINS, F. R. N. S.

There has always been a pathetic interest attached to these coins which is scarcely manifest in connection with any similar series of which we know. Their issue, and the misery which they wrought, made such an impression upon the Irish people that, even did they not remain in such great number as witnesses to the times which brought them forth, they would have remained in the popular memory. Even today the most illiterate Irish peasant will tell you that King James brought Ireland to "Brass money, wooden shoes (an allusion to James's French allies), black bread and scallions" (onions). The subject of Irish politics may lead one almost anywhere, even now-a-days, but our sympathies might be extended to any race labouring

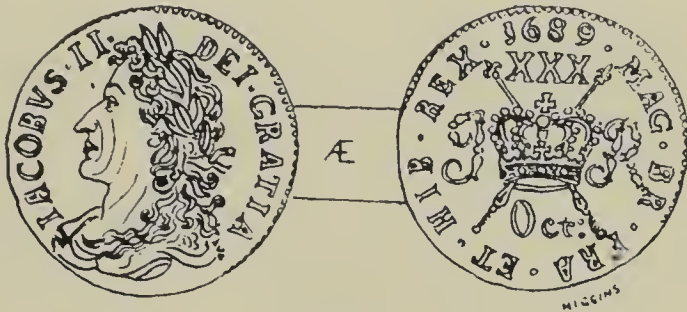


Fig. 1.

under like disadvantage, when we recollect that in the time of Elizabeth, for instance, one of the measures taken against the Irish rebels was to drain the country of good money so that stores and munitions of war could not be purchased from French and Dutch sympathizers. It was a crime to take good money into Ireland. Money changers were established by the Government at such ports as Bristol and Liverpool, for the purpose of effecting the exchange necessitated by the fact that if an Irishman came to England and sold Irish goods for English coin, he must leave it all behind on his return, and take base coin in its place, and all travellers proceeding to Ireland were compelled to leave their good money and continue their voyages with base coin on pain of confiscation.

This was not, however, the particular difficulty in 1689. King James II. had fled to the protection of his Irish subjects, and as far as the English were concerned, was a proscribed rebel himself. We need not deal with the various expedients by which he had managed to drag from the sorely-oppressed land its little remaining wealth which was hoarded up in Dublin Castle ready to be shipped away, as it finally was on the French fleet, which conveyed the Royal fugitive to the Continent.

All of the gun money, except the crowns, being dated with a month as well as the year of issue, and their being half-crowns, shillings and six-pences for January, February and March, 1689, the popular impression is that these coins commenced with the year. This was not, however, the case. The issue of the gun money was only decreed by a Royal edict of June 18th,

The two mints now in full operation were, according to Simon, one in the Limerick Deanery and another in Capel Street, Dublin, which latter consisted of two presses, called respectively the "James" Press and the "Duchess." There was a large staff of commissioners and subordinate officers. The presses worked night and day without ceasing, two shifts of men being employed twelve hours each. James's agents ransacked Ireland from one end to the other for everything in the shape of metal which could be turned into coin. Lord Mount Cashel, Master of the Ordnance, was commanded on July 11th to deliver to the Mint the two pieces of old brass cannon in the

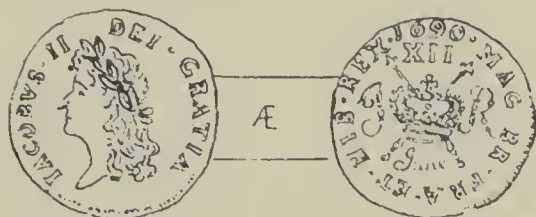


Fig. 4.

courtyard of the Castle. Even such distant places as Cork, Athlone and Waterford were ransacked for pots, pans, kettles, candlesticks, cannon, and all manner of old utensils. The next extraordinary announcement was on July 4th to the effect that it was "his Majesty's pleasure that one sixpence in the pound be given in copper for all silver money or gold that shall be brought to the Mint," as a premium, and his Majesty's Commissioners are to take special care to see to it that the silver and gold presented are of first class quality and full weight.

James also finds it extraordinary, in another proclamation, that his subjects "are less industrious to acquire the new money by the sale of their goods and merchandises," but he soon seeks a remedy for the sluggishness of the brass money market by offering to borrow it in any quantity not less than a hundred pounds at six per cent. per annum. Another proclamation raised the rate of interest to ten per cent.

Early in 1690 pence and half-pence were ordered of white metal, with a piece of brass in the centre, and an issue of gun money crowns of the familiar pattern was commenced. In the same time the half-crowns and shillings were reduced in size and weight "for publick convenience." In June, 1690, all the large half-crowns were called in and their currency cancelled, in order to supply metal for an increased issue of small ones, and it was declared High Treason to refuse the new crowns, which were evidently

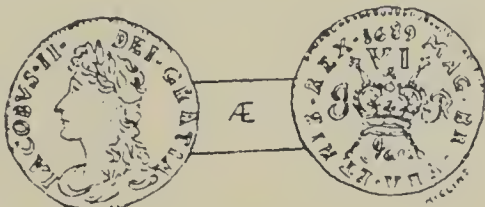


Fig. 5.

getting a cool reception. One of the intellectual treats of James's proclamation literature concerning the gun money is that in which he states: "Whereas we are informed that several covetous persons, who have a greater regard for their own private interest than for the public good, have been giving of late intolerable rates for gold and silver," hence it is forbidden on pain of death to give more than thirty shillings in brass or copper money

for a French Louis d'Or, or more than seven shillings brass for dollar size coin in silver. The end of all this gloomy farce was near at hand. In February, 1690, King William had already issued a counter-proclamation declaring the gun money illegal and of no value whatsoever, but in July he gave it the following official values—"The large half-crown of copper money together with the crown pieces of like metal and weight lately stamped shall pass at one penny sterling, the small half-crown of copper lately stamped shall pass at three farthings, the large copper shilling shall pass at a half-penny sterling, the small shilling lately stamped, and sixpence, shall pass each at one farthing." General Patrick Sarsfield, the hero of the Jacobite

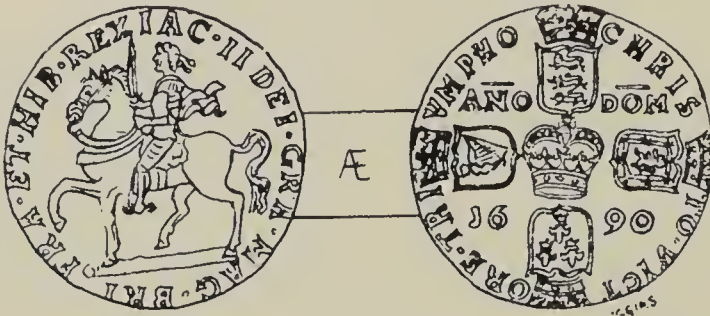


Fig. 6.

Army at the Boyne, made a characteristically Irish humorous attempt to obey both masters. Beleagured in Limerick he promptly re-stamped all the gun-metal shillings he could command into half-pence for James. These are what we know to-day as "Hibernias." There has yet to be written an exhaustive treatise on the gun money, in which there are quite a number of little known numismatic curiosities. The varieties of dies employed was simply enormous, and there were numerous errors and other peculiarities perpetrated. There exist proofs of all denominations in both gold and silver. The varieties of renderings of the months in script type is also very large. On one or two of the shillings there is a tiny castle used as a mint mark, and I think I have seen at least one with date under the bust. There are several very rare crowns, especially that with no ground under the horse. Dr. Aquila Smith's large accumulation is in the Kildare Street Museum, Dublin, still unclassified. There have been several other large Irish collections of gun money, and the largest now extant is that of an official in the Irish Revenue Office in Dublin.

I have heard the very plausible reason given for the large secret hoards of gun money which are continually coming to light in Ireland, that those who had bartered everything they possessed of value for it on the strength of their faith in James, were so ashamed of their folly that they preferred

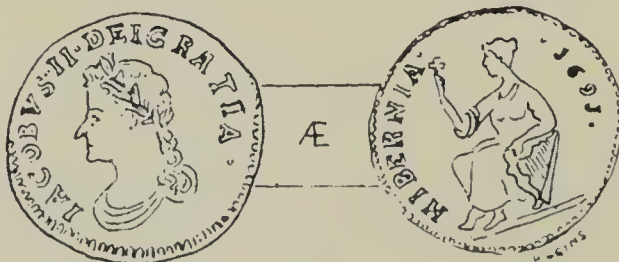


Fig. 7.

hiding it to putting it into circulation as pence, half-pence and farthings. It has been asserted that the English word "humbug" is but a rendering of the Gaelic "uimbog" (soft copper), an Irish peasant term of contempt for the gun money, and hence for anything rubbishy. For the benefit of those who are interested I append a complete list of the ordinary issues:—

- Fig. 1. LARGE HALF-CROWNS; 1689, January, February, March (ante-dated), July, August, September, October, November, December.
1690, March, April, May.
- Fig. 2. SMALL HALF-CROWNS; 1690, April, May, June, July, August, September, October.
- Fig. 3. LARGE SHILLINGS; 1689, January, February, March (ante-dated), July, August, September, October, November, December.
1690, March, April.
- Fig. 4. SMALL SHILLINGS; 1690, April, May, June, July, August, September.
- Fig. 5. SIXPENCES; 1689, January, February, March (ante-dated), June, July, August, September, October, November, December.
1690, March, April, May, June.
- Fig. 6. CROWNS; all 1690. No month indicated. Many overstruck on large half-crowns.
- Fig. 7. LIMERICK HALF-PENCE; all 1691. Many overstruck on large shillings.

Among the large shillings, 8 ber, 9 ber and 10 ber are found on some of the last three months of 1689.

DESCRIPTION OF SOME OF THE ENGLISH SILVER COINS.

Pennies of William I., II., Henry I., and Stephen—bear titles, profile, or full-faced bust on obv.; and on rev. variously shaped and ornamental crosses, surrounded by moneyer's name, and place of mintage.

Pennies of Henry II., III.—have king's titles and full face on obv.; and on rev. long or short double cross extending to edge of coin, with three pellets in each angle, within inner beaded circle, surrounded by moneyer's name and place of mintage.

Pennies of Edward I., II., III., IV., Henry V., VI.,—have titles and full faced bust, crowned, on obv.; and on rev. long single cross extending to edge of coin, three pellets in each angle, surrounded by name of mint, preceded by the word VILLA (town), or CIVITAS (city); thus: CIVITAS CANTOR (Canterbury); VILLA CALISIE (Calais).

Halfpennies are similar.

Farthings are similar.

Groats of Edward III., IV., V., Henry IV., V., VI., VII.—(1st and 2nd issues)—have on obv. full-faced bust, crowned, within a tressure of nine arches; on rev. a long cross extending to edge of coin, three pellets in each angle of cross, surrounded by two circles; in the inner one, the name of town where coined, as on the Pennies; in the outer circle, the motto: POSVI : DEVM : ADIVTOREM : MEVM, with various mint marks, etc.

Half-Groats are similar.

Groats with portrait of Henry VII. (the first authentic portrait on English Coins), bear profile bust of king crowned; rev. large shield of arms, over it a long cross with forked ends, only outer circle with motto POSVI, etc. The Groats from this period bear profile or full-faced bust of King, or queen, crowned; rev. large shield of arms, with varied mottoes and mint mark.

Sixpences (hammered) Edward VI. to Charles I.—have king's, or queen's bust, full face or profile to left or right, as described in each reign; rev. large shield variously shaped; the Arms of England and France, quart-

ered, from Edward III. to Elizabeth's reign. James I. and Charles I. bear the Arms of England and France in first and fourth quarters, and of Scotland and Ireland in second and third quarters.

Shillings (hammered) Edward VI. to Charles I., similar to Sixpences.

Crowns, early (hammered) Edward VI., James I., and Charles I.—have obv. king on horseback; rev. variously shaped shield of arms, according to reign and place of mintage, different mint marks.

Half crowns, early (hammered) similar varieties.

Crowns (milled) from Charles II. to George II.—obv. profile bust of king, or queen, to right or left; rev. four shields crowned, in the angles of most issues are various letters, plumes, roses and plumes, etc. Edges are lettered as the Gold Coins. The Shields mostly bear English, French, Scottish, and Irish Arms.

Half-crowns (milled) similar varieties.

Shillings, similar varieties, but with engrailed edge.

Sixpences, similar.

THE MINTING OF COINS.

The use of metal as a form of money can be traced far back in the history of civilization, but it is not possible to ascertain with certainty the order in which the various metals used for this purpose were introduced. Iron at one time was extensively employed amongst the Greeks, and the iron money of Sparta, which was probably an imitation of a much earlier coinage, is mentioned by Aristotle. It also formed in conjunction with copper, the early currency of China and Japan. Lead also has served for money, as it still does in Burma. Copper has been extensively used. The early Hebrew coins were chiefly composed of it, while down to 269 B. C. the only Roman money was an alloy of copper. Till a very recent period this metal formed the principal money of the poorer European States, and was in use in Great Britain until the introduction of the present bronze currency. Tin has been used for the Early English coinage, probably on account of the fertile tin mines of Cornwall, and in later times half-pence and farthings of tin have been struck. Silver forms the main base of the Greek coinage, and was introduced at Rome in 269 B. C., and the mediaeval money was principally composed of it. The earliest trace of the use of gold for monetary purposes, according to Taylor, is "To be found in the pictures of the Ancient Egyptians weighing in scales heaps of rings of gold and silver." The only other metals used for coinage are platinum and nickel. The former of these was coined for a short time by the Russian Government, but was eventually given up as unsuitable, while nickel is only used as an alloy.

Upon the introduction of a metal currency, the metals used were simply exchanged by weight for commodities of all kind, but as commercial transactions became more numerous it was found convenient to divide the mass of metal into small parts, which soon took the form of rough coins. From this stage the introduction of a device or inscription was a simple matter, and such designs, besides being interesting from an artistic and historic point of view, become very important when it is remembered that it is such impressions with the authorised device which makes the coin legally current.

The actual operations of coining in early times were very few in number, and of a simple character. In the very early Greek coins the impression on the reverse was caused by the nail head on which they were placed, while the obverse was struck by the die. A little later the device on the reverse of these coins was obtained by placing the piece of blank metal on points arranged in geometrical forms, which caused corresponding indentations on the coin when struck by the hammer. The artistic merit of the

designs of these early coins are well known, and prove that the dies from which they were struck must have been engraved with much care and skill.

Much the same method was pursued with the early issue of our coinage. The metals forming the alloys were melted together in the necessary proportions to bring them to the required standard, and then cast into bars, which were reduced to the required thickness by hammering. They were then roughly cut to shape by shears, annealed, and finally impressed with the prescribed device by a blow with a hammer. For this latter process the blank pieces were placed by hand upon a die fixed in a block of wood, having a very wide and heavy base. The die upon which was engraved the device for the reverse was then placed in position and held there by means of a holder, the hand of the operator being protected by a rod of lead, and heavy blows were struck with a hammer by an assistant to impress the device upon the coin. This method, of course, was very laborious, and it necessitated a careful re-adjustment of the dies after each blow. The earliest improvement upon this process was the introduction of a tool in the shape of a pair of tongs, with the die placed one at the extremity of each leg. This avoided the necessity of re-adjusting the dies between each successive stroke, and ensured greater accuracy in the impressions. It was long before the system of coining by hand gave place to the coining press, which, even after its first introduction, during Elizabeth's reign, was very slowly adopted. The mill and screw were introduced into the Royal Mint under Charles II., when improvements were also made in the preliminary operations; and steam was first applied in 1810, when the vacuum screw press was introduced. In 1839, Uhlhorn invented the lever press, which still remains in use.

At the present time practically every operation performed in the minting of our coinage is mechanical. After being assayed and weighed, the bullion is taken to the melting house, where the details of treatment are but slightly different for silver and gold. The silver and copper metal is placed in crucibles made of a mixture of clay and graphite, each being capable of containing about 3,000 ounces, and is melted with a fire of coke, about 65 lbs. being required to melt 3,000 of standard silver. The crucible and its contents is then removed from the furnace by means of cranes and placed in a cradle, where by means of toothed wheels and a handle, its contents can be poured into the moulds. The moulds now in use in London are of such dimensions that bars may be cast 12 inches long and $\frac{3}{8}$ inches thick, while the width varies accordingly to the coins to be produced, from $1\frac{3}{8}$ to $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

When the metal has solidified in the mould it is removed and the bars are trimmed with a revolving circular file, their ends being cut off and returned to the melting pot. The bars are then rolled by a specially designed machine to ensure uniformity of thickness throughout, and are then passed on to the cutters.

The cutters employed at the mint were, until quite recently, of complicated construction, but these have now been replaced by a simple machine by which discs of metal are punched from into fillets, generally two at each stroke for gold and silver. In cutting discs for bronze coins, extreme precision is not so necessary, and it has been found possible to obtain five at each stroke of the machine. The blanks are then passed in quick succession between a circular groove in the face of a revolving disc by which process their edges are thickened, and in some cases they receive at the same time a legend or device on the edge of the coin.

Before passing to the coining press, the blanks of gold and silver are annealed, and, until recently, went through a process known as "pickling" or "blanching," the object of which was to improve the appearance of the finished coin by removing all traces of impurity from its surface. It has been abandoned in the British mint, except in the case of some of the smaller silver coins, mainly because the soft superficial layer of metal wears away with undue rapidity.—Collectors News.—1903.

THE CURRENCY OF UNCIVILIZED AFRICA.

David Harlow in "The Numismatist."

Note—The following article deals with money used prior to 1872.

Uncivilized Africa has no native coinage. The only coins which are current in the interior are Spanish and Austrian dollars. The natives look with suspicion upon all clean, bright money, rejecting it as spurious, and will accept only those coins which bear the effigy of Maria Theresa, or the Pillars of Hercules.

On the Gambia and Senegal gold dust is the principal medium. A weight equalling in value about \$2.50, called a "minkalli," is the standard in these countries bordering on these rivers. It is equivalent to 3000 cowries, a currency which prevails all through the Soudan.

The cowry shell is an eastern article, and was in circulation in Timbuctoo as early as the eleventh century, being imported from Persia. Along the coast the shells are strung in bunches of one and two hundreds, but in the interior they are handled singly. The Mandingoes call the cowry "kaulo," and the Hausse "uri." In Bornu they are known as "kungona," in Bargirmi "kemekeme," in Waday "kemti."

They circulate along the entire course of the Niger, but in the district west of the river and south of Timbuctoo strips of cotton cloth two hands wide constitute the standard. These strips, called "gabaga" by the natives, and "tari" by the Arabs, equal 100 shells.

In Upper Guinea cowries are the currency. In Dahomey 2000 make one "head," "to which a nominal value of one dollar is attached," says Forbes, "although it fluctuates to 2400 and even 2600 cowries." This is, likewise, the rate of exchange in the adjoining kingdom of Youriba, according to Clapperton, while Laird places a value of about 4000 cowries to the dollar along the lower Niger.

Crowther relates in his Journal that at Hamaruwa on the Benue, an eastern branch of the Niger, he was shown pieces of iron called "kantai," the use of which he had not the opportunity of learning at the time. He later ascertained they circulated as money, one hundred such pieces being the average price of a slave. The natives also brought him on board the "Pleiad" some roughly beaten iron in the shape of hoes, which they told him was manufactured at Katshina, and was the currency in that part of the country. Thirty-six of these pieces represented the average price of a slave. "This singular currency," he says, "is called 'akika' in Doma and Kororofa; 'ibia' by the Mitshis; and 'agelema' by the Haussas.

In Adamawa, a little further up the Benue, narrow cotton strips called "leppi" constitute the standard; while in Logon, a province of Bornu, adjoining Adamawa on the north, similar strips served as currency when Barth passed through the district in 1852. In his time these "gabaga" equalled one "rotl," the ancient standard of the country, viz.: one pound of copper, eight cowries or "kungona." Four gabaga, or 32 kungona, were equal to Cowries, however, were then superseding cotton strips.

When Denham visited Logon, eight years previous, he observed a peculiar currency. He states: "It consists of thin plates of iron, something in the shape of the tip with which they shoe race horses; these are made into parcels of ten or twelve, according to the weight, and thirty of these parcels are equal in value to ten rotolo, or a dollar. The money market, however, of Loggum, has its fluctuations; the value of this circulating medium is settled by proclamation, at the commencement of the weekly market, every Wednesday; and speculations are made by the bulls and bears, according to the belief of its rise or fall."

In Bagirmi, east of Adamwa, the currency is cotton strips, which are here called "forda." Large bargains are transacted with shirts, called

"kahlag" (pl. kholgan) by the Arabs, and "bol" by the natives, the value of which, according to their size and quality, varies from 70 to 150 farda. Four kholgan about equal a Spanish dollar.

In Waday, north of Bagirmi, and east of Lake Tachad, the standard is the Barth, "signifying two long strips of cotton, measuring eighteen dra in length, and three wide, made of smaller strips." Large bargains are made in cattle or slaves.

In Darfour, eastward, cloths are likewise the standard, although beads, amber, kohol, rhea, oxen, camels, and slaves pass current. At El-Fasher, tin rings only serve as the medium of exchange for small articles, while beads, salt, etc., are used in greater bargains. "These rings, says Browne, "are made of so many various sizes, that I have known sometimes twelve, sometimes one hundred and forty of them, pass for a given quantity and quality of cotton cloth."

In Kordofan, east of Darfur, and bounded by the Nile, the usual currency is small pieces of iron, according to Burckhardt, "which are wrought into lances, knives, axes, etc.; besides these pieces of iron, cows are used as a representative of money in large bargains." Grain, known as Dhourra and Dokhen, is likewise extensively used.

Along the Nile, in Nubia, the principal currency is Dhourra. At Derr the standard is the "moud," a small measure of Dhourra. This, likewise, obtains a Mahass, an addition being the "pike of linen cloth of which shirts are made; thirty pike make a piece, which is worth one dollar."

From Berber to Sennaar, Burckhardt relates, "everything of minor value has its price fixed in Dhourra, which is measured in "Selgas," or hand-fuls. Eighteen Selags make one mound, or measure; one Selag is as much as can be heaped on the flat extended hand of a full grown man." Ten mounds are equivalent to a dollar. The "Dammour," a coarse cotton cloth, is likewise used as currency. One piece is exactly sufficient to make one shirt for a full grown man; this is called "tob," or "Thob Dammour." This is divided into two Ferde Dammour; "the Ferde makes a long napkin, used by the slaves to wrap round their waists. The Ferde contains two Pittige, "which serves for nothing else than a currency." Two Tobs are equal to a dollar.

At Shendy, the great emporium of Egyptian Soudan, glass and wooden beads, also those made from the kernel of the Doumpalm, circulate as currency.

At Suakin, on the Red Sea, the currency in small concerns is Dhourra. At Massaua, the seaport of Abyssinia, glass beads of all kinds and colours, perfect and broken, pass for small money, and are called by the natives "borjooke"—grains. Bruce says "There is a shell likewise here, a univalve of the species of volutes which sells at a 'Cuba' for ten paras. The Cuba is a wooden measure, containing, very exactly, 62 cubic inches of rain water."

In Abyssinia, cloth, beads and salt constitute the currency in small matters. Tach province has its favorite medium, and each district its particular bead, both as regards colour, quality and size. At Tewawa, on the borders of the Egyptian Soudan, cotton cloths are the standard. Bruce describes them of the size of large towels, just enough to go round the middle, which pass current, like species, all over Atbara. They are called "Didmoor" and are used in place of small silver money.

Cloths pass for current money throughout the province of Tigre. Beads, needles, cohool and incense at times only are considered as money. In nearly every province salt is used as currency. It is secured from mines near the Red Sea, and cut into blocks of about eight inches square. In Tigre, near by, two hundred pieces can be obtained for a dollar; in the province of Godjam, only thirty; while in the country of the Gallas, south of Abyssinia, but eight pieces are sometimes exchanged.

In Eastern and Southern Africa beads and cloth constitute the chief currency. At Zanzibar beads are sold by the pound, the cheapest being those

of white porcelain, and which average \$1.50 per five or six pounds. The most expensive are the small coral beads, scarlet enamelled upon a white ground; their value is from \$13.00 to \$16.00 for 35 pounds.

There are about four hundred varieties of beads. They are usually strung on threads of palm fiber. According to Burton, the principal divisions are the "bitil" and the "khete," which may represent the farthing and the penny. The former is a single length from the tip of the index to the wrist; the latter, which comprises four of the former, is a double length round the thumb to the elbow-bone, or, what is much the same, twice the circumference of the throat. Ten khete compose the "Fundo," or knot, which is used in the larger purchases.

Clothes are used as currency quite extensively in the interior. Common Indian indigo-dyed cotton, called "kaniki," was used before American goods were introduced. "Domestics" from the cotton mills of Massachusetts are called "merkani"—the African corruption of "American." The popular article is always six feet long, but varies in breadth. It is used as a loin wrapper, and called by the Arabs "shukkah," by the Wasawahili, "Unguo," and in the far interior "upande," or "lupande." It is the primitive dress.

Brass wires also circulate as money. They are purchased on the coast at from \$12.00 to \$16.00 per 35 lbs., and when taken into the interior each "frasilah"—35 lbs.—is divided into three or four coils, called by the Arabs "daur," and by the natives "khata." They are then converted into coil bracelets called "kitindi," weighing about three lbs. A katindi varies from two to five shukkah.

The "shukkah kaniki" is the English sixpence and shilling. The "shukkah Merikani," and the "Fundo," represent the half-crown and crown while the "kitindi" and the large measure of beads form the gold money.

Large iron wires, called "senyenge," Burton says, are confined to Ugogo and the northern countries inhabited by the Wamasai. In Unyoro, on the Albert Nyanza, the "simbi," or cowry, constitutes the currency.

North of the Lake Regions, along the Nile tributaries, there is a metallic currency, although calico is likewise used as a medium of exchange, but is first reduced to its equivalent in copper. In 1871, according to the Schweinfurth, thirty rottoli of copper in Dehm Nduggo, and twenty-five in the Bongo and Dyoor districts was taken for young slaves between eight and ten years of age, thus making the average price, according to the value of copper in Khartoum, to be about \$7.50 Maria Theresa. "A rottoli is equal to 15 oz., 13 drs. avoirdupois."

Amongst the Niam, Niam English copper bars from Khartoum, or lumps of copper from the Darmines south of Darfoor, form the currency. Small change is made with copper rings of all sizes, from the armlet to finger ring. A copper ring will purchase a chicken.

A peculiar form of currency amongst the Bongo is the "loggon kulluty" which Schweinfurth illustrates and describes as "simply a lot of black, ill-formed spades." It is "the only equivalent which Central Africa possesses for money of any description, and is formed in flat circles, varying in diameter from ten to twelve inches. On the edge there is a short handle: on the opposite there is attached a projecting limb, something in the form of an anchor. In this shape the metal is stored up in the treasuries of the rich and up to the present time (1871) it serves, as well as the lance heads and spades, for cash and for exchanges, being available not only for purchases, but for the marriage portions which every suitor is pledged to assign."

Having hastily glanced at the currency of uncivilised Africa as described by the earliest travelers, we believe it is not difficult to perceive the influence of foreign commerce upon native methods and medium of exchange. The articles imported by traders, and used as currency by the natives, are cowries, beads, wire, copper rods and cloth. With the exception of the last named, none seems to have been known to the Africans prior to their contact with

the outside world, so that the primitive currency may be considered as natural products and manufactured articles.

From El-Arawan, in the east, on the southern edge of the Sahara desert to the sterile shore of the Red Sea, a tract where grain is exceedingly scarce, this article of food constitutes one of the principal mediums of exchange. This was doubtless the only standard, or the minor currency, before the introduction of the cowry or the native manufacture of cloth.

In districts where food is plentiful we find no evidence of a grain currency. The circulating medium consists of a manufactured article, originally used for purposes of cultivation or protection. This is illustrated by iron spades, hoes and axes.

The other articles enumerated evidence contract with distant traders. As they constitute luxuries and personal ornaments, they doubtless indicate an advanced stage of civilization.

The implement-currency of Africa is similar to that of China, and is additional confirmation of the theory that our modern coinage has been evolved from the tools and utensils of primitive man.

THE USE OF SILVER IN THE KINGDOM OF ANNAM

Written by HOWLAND WOOD, F. R. N. S.

As in so many of the far Eastern countries silver has paid but a small part in the monetary system of Annam. Indeed the energies of the successive Annamese rulers, when they have seriously bothered their heads concerning the currency, have been directed almost wholly in supplying the people with a rather inferior cash or sapequ. We know that until very recently China has been content to mint for its people only bronze or copper cash, the silver in use consisting of foreign dollars, broken silver and ingots made with a semi-official sanction by rich families, banking establishments and Mandarins. As Annam has for centuries been more or less under Chinese control we are, naturally, not greatly surprised to find the conditions in the southern monarchy similar to those in the great middle kingdom. A glance through the numismatic history of Annam will reveal a great variety of bronze or zinc cash, smaller and thinner than the Chinese cash. We find that for centuries the Chinese mints made an inferior cash similar in inscription to their own, for use in Annam. However, for transactions calling for large amounts these strings of cash would be very bulky and inconvenient, silver and even gold would have its use. Undoubtedly in very early times, gold dust, lumps nuggets and ingots of the precious metals passed by weight. The cast ingots gradually took certain forms and bore certain marks. Just when the change took place we don't know.

The first officially inscribed bars or ingots met with were made during the reign of Gia Long, who ruled for twenty years beginning with 1801. His two successors continued these issues. The next ruler, Tu Duc, issued these bars very sparingly and then only in the smaller sizes. At times some of these latter pieces with the names of one of the four rulers minting them come up in auction sales. They cannot, however, be classed as real money, they being rather Treasury pieces kept in this form as a reserve. Their circulation was very limited in Annam as they were nearly always hoarded away by rich families. Undoubtedly they were more frequently seen outside of the country than in it.

These official ingots came in many sizes and weights, the commoner varieties are: Nen bac, weight 10 Taels; Nua nen bac, weighing 5 Taels; Luong or dinh bac, a tenth of a Nen and weighing 1 Tael; a Nua luong or

half Tael, and a quarter luong weighing 9.762 grammes. These bars are rectangular and have on one side the title of the reign and sometimes the year in which they were issued, surrounded by a decorative border; on the other side the value of the piece, and often the name of the place where made. The lengths and thickness of these pieces vary with the different reigns and oftentimes within the same reign. One cannot draw any conclusions by the values imprinted on them, as the values and weights oftentimes do not correspond. Somewhere on the piece is generally stamped the marks of the comptroller of the treasury. Some of the pieces seem to have been cast while others appear to have been struck. There are also some pieces of this order in gold, one of the largest known is in the mint collection at Paris, and weighs nearly eight and a half pounds.

There is however a bar of silver that circulates more or less freely, not only in Annam but Cambodia, Burmah and the Shan States. This is generally known as the commercial Nen and is of private manufacture, similar to the "shoes" used in China. It is about four and a half inches long, a little over an inch broad, and about three-quarters of an inch thick. As a rule, it is slightly curved and is concave on one of its sides; Often the weight and makers name are punched or engraved in the piece. It generally passes current at about \$15.50. These pieces vary slightly in different localities. The farther west they are made the shape changes more radically, until we get the Shan baw and the as'ek types of the Sao States and the spherical ticals of Siam.

We now come to a class of silver coins that may be called actual money, but unfortunately for numismatic interests the issues were limited and but of short duration. Under the reign of Minh Mang, which was between the years 1821 and 1840, an issue of round flat silver coins was attempted. They were patterned after the European dollars or piasters that were so current everywhere in the East. They were first issued in 1832 and were called in Annam Tam bac-tron or "round silver," and Bac-chien phi, or "dragon silver" coins. These pieces failed of a great success as the metal in them was so base, and in consequence proved very hard to find a ready acceptance. The best of the dollars did not contain over 62.5 parts of pure silver, and not a few of them had much over 37.5 parts of silver. Although these piastres are seldom found in Annam they are not especially rare in other countries. The issue was of two sizes, piasters and half piasters, and have on the obverse, in the centre, a radiant surrounded by four characters indicating the reign. The reverse has the imperial five toed dragon surrounded with frames. The next two rulers continued to strike the half piastres, but only to a limited extent. Many people consider these smaller pieces as medals. A very limited number were struck in gold, weighing half a Tael. Since the French intervention all of this money has gradually been done away with, its place being taken by large issues of the "piastre de commerce" and its sub-divisions minted at Paris for French Indo China.

Before leaving the subject of silver money some mention should be made of a large series of medals that have been issued in Annam for a long time. They come in gold, silver and bronze and are generally round and with a central hole. These pieces are often considered as coins, but there is no ground for this assumption. Occasionally they may have had a limited circulation, but even then only by weight the same as any lump or ingot of metal would have. The obverse of these medals bear as a rule the same characters as found on the current cash of Minh-Mang and Thieu-Tri, hence the error in considering them coins. The reverses have a variety of inscriptions and designs. Some of the subjects depicted on these medals are, the heavens with the sun and moon surrounded by clouds; the firmament and the earth covered with trees and flowers and the sea and the mountains, together with the inscription "The four beautiful things." Others have fishes on either side of the central hole while still others have shells, bats, sceptres, swastikas, and other symbols. Their inscriptions alone would

preclude their attribution as money. A few are given herewith: "The three aged (ministers of the state of Lu)." "To render the people rich and long lived," "May my people be happy," "Honor is the first virtue," "Five felicities," etc.

The question naturally arises: For what use are these medals, they do not express concrete thoughts nor do they depict or commemorate current or historical events; rather do they illustrate abstract ethical maxims. As eastern courts do not cater to popular sentiment they feel no need of commemorating passing events, as great victories, royal marriages and births, hence they intrench themselves behind the bulwarks of their theocratic monarchical existence and deal out to the people aged maxims culled from the great writings of the past. The medals are distributed more as the decorations and orders are bestowed on people by the Occidental nations. Bravery in the wars, virtuous living, services rendered the state, the giving of money to the treasury by the rich men, and many other good and ample reasons cause these medals to be distributed. New Years day and other national festivals are the chief occasions when these medals are dissipated.

However nearly all cabinets of any pretensions in the line of far eastern numismatic display a few examples of these different emissions from Annam, and no one has ever seen a collection of this kind will deny that the otherwise monotonous sequence of the regular cash is made far more interesting by the interpolation of these odd and curious bits of silver.

A SURVEY OF THE COINAGE OF ALEXANDER'S SUCCESSORS.

Written by Edward T. Newell, F. R. N. S.

As Alexander by his campaigns changed the history of the ancient world, and by his dominating personality influenced Hellenic art, it would have been very surprising, indeed, if he had not also radically altered the coinage of the known world, both in style and purpose. Hitherto the nearest approach to a uniform coinage had been the general acceptance of a well-known issue of some city or state; such as the darics of Persia or the silver pieces of Athens. But Alexander, in accordance with his hopes and ambitions of making one consolidated empire of Greece and the Eastern World, established a common coinage of gold staters and silver tetradrachms throughout the important cities of Asia and Greece. Where hitherto there had been only the local issues of various cities, beautiful in appearance but of varying standards and types, and therefore impracticable for wide circulation, there now appeared a uniform coinage of standard weight and everywhere acceptable, bringing with it all the advantages and conveniences to commerce such characteristics entail. So great an influence did the mighty personality of Alexander have upon the art of his times, that even the gods were created after his image, a fact which is clearly seen on his coins, for in the face of Hercules we can recognize the features of the great conqueror.

After Alexander's death the coinage of the type that he instituted continued in the large cities of Europe and Western Asia, and his successors for a while kept the same type, merely placing on the reverse their own name for his.

The great impulse of Hellenistic art (by this we mean the style of art that begun about 330 B. C. and lasted till the Roman times) toward portraiture pure and simple now begins to show itself on the coin. Lysimachus first openly put the portrait of Alexander, a human being, though already a hero and partly deified, upon the obverse side of his coins—an honor up to this time reserved for gods alone.

But soon the kings and rulers, as successors of a god and inheritors of

his majesty, began to place their own portraits on their money. Demetrius Poliorcetes has the honor of being the first in all the Hellenic world to do so, and Ptolemy, declaring himself king a short while after (305 B. C.), followed his example. Seleucus Nicator also stamped his own features on his coins and so gives us the first of that wonderful line of portraits of the Syrian kings. During the third century before Christ, therefore, the currency of Asia Minor and Syria consisted of the coins of Alexander's types issued in the various large cities, the series of Lysimachus, of the Ptolemies and of the Seleucids, the latter enjoying a very wide circulation, even as far as the confines of India itself. But from the time of the commencement of the break up of this empire, when there arose the kingdoms of Pergamum, Pontus, Bithynia and Cappadocia, a great variety of types came in again, as before the conquest of Alexander. The general standard, remained the same, and the pieces differed only in the monarch's heads of the obverse, and the various patron divinities of the reverse. The art displayed in these issues is entirely of the Hellenistic style, special care and skill being shown in the execution of the royal bust, while the reverse already shows evident signs of degeneration.

During the first fifty years of the Syrian empire there had been existing and developing in its eastern part a wonderful civilization—the Greco-Bactrian. When Alexander had first conquered this region he began to carry out his dream of Hellenizing and forming into one people all the heterogeneous races of his empire. To accomplish this he collected the natives from all the surrounding country into large cities, and placed therein as a nucleus his Greek officers and veterans, who were only too glad to settle down and rest from their long campaigns. In Bactria the two people mixed and the natives gradually became Hellenized; they used the Greek language, became imbued with Greek ideas and grew skilled in Greek art. Bactria itself was a wealthy and wonderfully fertile land, guarded on three sides by vast deserts and on the fourth by the mighty ranges of the Hindu Kush. No wonder then that its people, now thoroughly filled by the Greek spirit, desired liberty, wearied as they were by the exaction of their governors and the neglect of the Syrian monarchs. So it came about that in the year 256 B. C., in the reign of the weak and incompetent Antiochus Theos, a certain Diodotus, governor of Bactria, raised the standard of revolt and founded the Bactrian kingdom. He was enabled to place his new kingdom on a firm foundation by the apathy of Antiochus, who allowed this province to slip from his grasp without a struggle. Diodotus adopted the style and denomination of his former masters, and his immediate successors did the same. They present to us a series of portraits never before or since equalled in beauty, life-like appearance, or strength of their execution.

About 220 B. C. Euthydemus, and later his son Demetrius, invaded India and subjected the northwestern provinces. In Bactria they still used the Greek standard, but in India they conformed to the types of the conquered people by issuing square silver and copper pieces, having a Greek inscription on the obverse and an Indian one on the reverse.

During all this time the wild hordes of the Scythians had been continually pressing down from the north, until at last in 126 B. C., the Greeks were driven out of Bactria into their possessions in northern India. Here they flourished for a while, although cut off from all intercourse with the rest of the Greek world by the intervening Scythians and Parthians. Surrounded by an alien people as they were, they nevertheless struggled valiantly on for a long time, and then vanished, leaving their traces in Indian art, and above all in their coinage, the only records we have of their tragic history. The coinage of Bactria was purely Greek, as we have seen, and lasted till the death of Eucratides and the expulsion of his son Heliocles by the Scythians. From this time on the artistic merit gradually deteriorated, though the artists still retained that ability to gain a life-like portrait that characterizes these Greek engravers.

Hermaeus was the last king of this forgotten Hellenic civilization, and his coins clearly reveal to us his own fate and the destruction of the Greek power. Hermaeus at first evidently ruled over large territories, but soon his power waned before the onslaughts of the great Scythian hordes of the Kushans, who, not content with Bactria, were now sweeping down into India. The Greek king, no longer able to hold out, made peace and called Kujula Kadphises, the Scythian leader, his ally.

In the first part of his reign Hermaeus issued silver and bronze coins of considerable artistic merit, but so soon as the rude Scythians came into his kingdom his coinage at once degenerated into pieces of poor and even barbaric style bearing his own name and portrait on the obverse and on the reverse the name, in India, of Kujula, the confederate king of the Kushans. About 20 B. C. Hermaeus died, probably at the hands of his designing and too powerful ally, and the line of the Greek kings in the east ended forever. The bronze coins now on either side gave the name of Kujula Kadphises alone.

Even before this time the Seleucid empire had been pushed westward by the powerful Parthian kingdom that had risen in the time of Diodotus among the mountains to the east of the Caspian Sea, and thence had swept down and conquered the countries from Bactria and India in the east to the boundries of Syria in the west. The Seleucid empire had waned fast and then had collapsed by internal dissension and the withering approach of mighty Rome. All the other kingdoms of Alexander's successors also fell, one after the other, victims to the Roman's lust of conquest and wealth.

Thus by the devastating sweep of the Scythians over Bactria and India, by the pushing of the Parthians towards the Mediterranean, and by the coming of the Romans into Asia, the dynasties of the successors of Alexander vanished, and with them their coinage, never since equalled in the wonderful beauty of portraiture and delineation of character, to which even the splendid series of the Roman emperors must give way.

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT COINS AND MONEY.

Coins I do not Buy.

Spanish Silver Coins, either with or without busts, reading "Hispan. Et. Ind." etc., even though dating back two hundred years. They are only worth bullion and were minted by the hundred million each year of issue.

Five Cents Nickel dated 1883 without the word CENTS.

Worn U. S. Fractional Currency.

Quarter Dollars dated 1853, with arrow-heads at the date.

Small Cents dated 1859 to 1865 inclusive, unless uncirculated.

Columbian Half Dollars dated either 1892 or 1893.

U. S. Half Dollars 1818 to 1839 with busts of Liberty, except 1836 (milled edge).

Dollars dated 1878 with seven or eight feathers in eagle's tail.

St. Gaudens \$10 pieces with raised borders, with no periods before and after TEN DOLLARS, with or without "In God We Trust".

St. Gaudens \$20 pieces with Arabic dates, and with flat edge.

Lincoln Cents with V. D. B.

Half Dollars of 1861.

Half Dollars of 1853 with arrow heads at date and rays back of eagle.

Mexican silver coins, even though dated back 75 years.

Maximilian Dollars, with his bust.

United States Two Cent pieces, except dates 1872 and 1873, unless proof coins, or uncirculated.

United States 3c Nickel coins dated prior to 1877, unless proofs.

Eagle Cents dated 1857 and 1858, except uncirculated or proof coins.

Ignorance of Public About Requirements of Condition of Coins.

The public is very ignorant about the requirements of condition of coins, and this is why a great deal of unnecessary correspondence is had over unimportant coins. To illustrate, take the 1823 U. S. Cent. This coin in **Fair** condition is worth only about 10 cents. When it is **Good**, it is worth 35c, but when actually **Uncirculated** is worth \$10 to \$20. From this it may be seen that while a coin may be very rare in perfect condition, yet it may be very common in ordinary condition, and of little value. Of the early U. S. Cents, the mint records show that as far back as the year 1800 over 1,000,000 were struck almost every year, and that after the year 1830 nearly 3,000,000 were struck yearly. So it is easy to see how many millions of these coins got into circulation and were reduced to the poor and worn condition which makes them so common. We can furnish large copper Cents, which were discontinued over 50 years ago, in good condition for as low as \$2.50 per 100. Yet there are many rare U. S. Cents extant, and other coins, some of them in circulation, and many remain in very fine or perfect condition through having been stored away in old trunks, closets and vaults. Hence the search for rare coins is in many cases profitable and entirely worth while.

The public in general has vague ideas as to what coins are actually rare and what coins are actually common, and as to why they are rare, or why they are common. It is the writer's object to set people straight on this subject, and a study of this book will surely enlighten them.

Persons Owning Coins Please Read.

Before sending coins which you may have for sale, it is best to write me, giving me a brief outline of what you have. Express charges must be paid in both directions by parties sending coins to me. We accept no coins C. O. D.

If you have coins which you wish classified, but do not wish to sell, my charge for attributing is 10c per coin, the amount to be paid in advance.

Any inquiries by mail regarding coins must be accompanied by full postage for a reply. We receive hundreds of such inquiries and are put to the expense of having a clerk to answer numerous questions. There are many coins in the world, and many of them while old, may not be rare.

Be sure and put your full name and address on each parcel or communication. Absent minded persons sometimes write me without dating their letters.

Be sure and read my list of "Coins I Do Not Buy." It may save time and expense.

Do not clean your coins. You may subtract 50% or more of the value of a finely preserved coin by cleaning it. Collectors do not want cleaned coins, and from experience can easily tell whether a coin has been cleaned or not.

GRADES OF CONDITION OF COINS.

It is highly important to the possessors of coins and money to read carefully the following regarding the preservation of coins, because there is a vast difference in the value of a coin on account of the condition that it is in. For instance a very rare coin which has a hole in it is of little

value to a numismatist, for it is worth only one-tenth of the value it would have without the hole. Also, a very rare piece which is badly worn, and in poor condition, is of very little value. It is the coin in choice condition which is sought by the connoisseurs, just as it is with a painting, print, stamp, and other object.

POOR COINS.

On such coins the chief designs or types are practically eliminated, but the piece is still clear enough to be attributed.

GOOD COINS.

The principal features and date distinct, but the piece somewhat worn.

FINE.

Showing very slight, or no, traces of wear on the highest parts of the coin, otherwise without blemish.

UNCIRCULATED COINS.

Coins struck for circulation, but not worn in any way, without scratches, nicks, bruises, finger marks, spots, or corrosion.

PROOF COINS.

Coins struck by a hand press at the mint from new and sharp dies that are polished on polished flans or pieces of metal. These are struck especially for collectors and the mint at time of issue charges a slight premium over face to cover the expense of striking.

CONDITION OF COINS REQUIRED BY THIS BOOK.

The prices quoted to be paid for coins are for coins in the condition indicated at the top of each column. Be sure and note the condition stated.

NUMISMATIC TERMS.

The front or face of a coin is called the **OBVERSE**. Abbreviated, **OBV.**

The back of a coin is called the **REVERSE**. Abbreviated, **REV.**

The chief device or head on a coin is called the **TYPE**.

The space between the type and the rim is called the **FIELD**.

The small space between the bottom of the bust, or type, and the rim is called **THE EXERGUE**. Abbreviated, **EX.**

Small marks, such as letters or figures, sometimes put into the field or near the **EXERGUE** are called **SYMBOLS**.

Parts of a coin which are sunk below the surface of a coin are called **INCUSE**.

When the head of the Liberty head is tied at the back it is called a **FILLET HEAD**.

When the hair of the bust of Liberty is loose at the back, it is called **FLOWING HAIR**.

The important inscriptions on coins are called **LEGENDS**.

A coin with **LETTERED EDGE** is one which has letters sunken around the edge.

A coin with a **MILLED EDGE** is one with a milling around the edge.

The United States now has or else has had in the past, the following Mints, and each mint marked the coins struck with a special letter. This

letter was usually set on the reverse, below the wreath, at the bottom of the coin, although a few of the early issues, including the very rare 1838 New Orleans Half Dollar, bore the letter on the obverse between the date and the bust. Thus: New Orleans, O; San Francisco, S; Dahlonega, D; Carson City, C.C.; Charlotte, C; and Denver, D. The coins struck at the Philadelphia Mint bore no mintmark.

INFORMATION ABOUT U. S. COINS.

Mint established, 1792.

Half Cents, first coined 1793. None coined 1798-1799-1801-12 to '24. 1827-30-37 to '39. Last issue, 1857.

Large U. S. Cents, first coinage, 1793, issued on every date, except 1815, to year 1857.

Small U. S. Cent. First coinage, 1856. Eagle cents coined 1856-57. '58, Copper-nickel with Indian head, coined 1859 to 1864 inclusive, bronze cents 1864 to present, new Lincoln head cent in 1909.

Two Cent Pieces. First regular issue 1864, coinage stopped 1873.

Three Cents Nickel. Liberty head. Rev. III. Coined 1865 to 1889, inclusive.

Three Cents Silver. Obv. III in C. Rev. a star. Coined 1851 to 1873 inclusive.

Five Cents Nickel. Coined 1865 to present.

Half Dimes, coined 1794 to 1873, none coined 1798-1799-1804-1806 to 1828 inclusive.

Dimes. First coined 1796. None coined 1799-1806-1808-1810-1812-1813-1815 to 1819, inclusive, 1826.

Twenty Cents. Coined only in 1875, 1876, 1877 and 1878.

Quarter Dollars. First struck in 1796. None coined from 1797 to 1803 inclusive, 1808 to 1814-1816-1817-1826-1829-1830.

Half Dollars. First coined 1794. None struck 1798, 1799, 1800, 1804, 1816.

Silver Dollars. First year, 1794. None coined in 1804, 1805 to 1836-1837, 1874 to 1877, of the regular type.

Trade Dollars. Coined from 1873 to 1883 inclusive.

Gold Dollars, coined 1849 to 1889 inclusive.

Quarter Eagles. Coined 1796 to present, excepting 1799, 1800, 1801, 1803, 1809 to 1820, 1822, 1823, 1828.

Three Dollars. Coined 1854 to 1889, inclusive.

Four Dollars. About 600 Patterns struck in 1879 and 1880.

Five Dollars. Coined 1795 to present, except 1801, 1816, 1817.

Ten Dollars. Coined 1795 to present, except 1802, 1805 to 1837.

Twenty Dollars. Coined 1849 to date.

Fifty Dollars. Only a few patterns struck, one set in gold, in the mint collection.

Establishment of the Various Mints.

Denver, Col. 1906. Mint mark on coins, D.

San Francisco. Established 1854. Mint mark S.

Carson City, Nevada. Established 1870. Coinage stopped there, 1893. Mint mark, C.C.

Dahlonega, Georgia. Established 1838, discontinued 1861. Mint mark D.

Charlotte, N. C. Established 1839, discontinued 1861. Mint mark C.

New Orleans, La. Organized 1838. Still coining money. Mint mark O.

Philadelphia. Organized 1792. No mint mark.

A **RESTRIKE** is a coin struck from the original coin dies but minted later than the year which date it bears. Sometimes the government used the dies of a former year by engraving a new year or date over the old one. Such pieces were called **Overstrikes**, and the old date frequently shows under the later one. A few of these overstrikes have a special value.

Abbreviations used in describing coins: AR. Silver; AE Bronze; D. Pence; F. Fine; G. Good; MM. Millimetres; Oct. Octagonal; Pf. Proof; R. Right; U. Uncirculated; V. Very; Var. Varieties; W.M. White Metal.

FOREIGN COPPER COINS.

Of Foreign Copper Coins there are many millions extant, some of them current, but a great many are uncurrent issues, yet very common. Most of these we buy at only a fraction of a cent each.

Many people who have coins possess more or less Foreign Copper Coins or Foreign Base Silver Coins. Some foreign copper coins are rare but of the vast majority extant, millions of each kind were minted. In other words, there are enough foreign copper coins afloat to have more than filled Noah's Ark.

The fault of many of the "dealers in coins" who advertise premium books is to first give out the impression that almost any coin extant may be rare. Their chief object is of course to market a cheap and trashy book or pamphlet on coins. Few of such people are legitimate dealers and rarely do they themselves have a considerable knowledge of coins.

PREMIUM LIST.

AMERICAN COLONIAL & CONTINENTAL COPPER COINS.

	Good	Fine
1694. Carolina. Elephant $\frac{1}{2}$ penny (2 var)	\$10.00	to \$25.00
1714-27. Rosa Americana. $\frac{1}{2}$ penny. Mailed bust. Rev. "1/2" beneath crown	20.00	30.00
1 Penny. Nude bust r. Rev. 1 beneath crown	20.00	35.00
1727. 2 Pence. Mailed bust r. II beneath crown	25.00	50.00
2 Pence. Rosebush. Rosa Sine Spina	20.00	30.00
2 pence. Utile Dulci in legend	2.00	4.00
1722. $\frac{1}{2}$ penny. Same . . . . .	.40	.60
1722. Penny. Utile Dulci in legend	1.00	2.00
1722. 2 Pence. Utile Dulci in legend . . . . .	.50	1.00
1722. 2 pence. Utile Dulci on label . . . . .	.50	1.00
1722. $\frac{1}{2}$ penny. Rose uncrowned . . . . .	.50	.75
1722. 1 Penny. Utile Dulci. Ameri. . . . .	.50	1.00
1723. $\frac{1}{2}$ D. Utile Dulci. . . . .	.50	1.00
2 Pence, without date . . . . .	.50	1.00
1723. $\frac{1}{2}$ D. Rose crowned . . . . .	.40	.60
1723. Penny, similar . . . . .	.40	.60
1723. 2 Pence. Similar . . . . .	.50	1.00
1724. Penny. Similar	1.00	3.00
1727-60. George II. 2 Pence. Bust. Rose cwnd. Utile Dulci on label	5.00	15.00
1722. Woods Money. $\frac{1}{2}$ D. Hibernia between harp and rocks	3.00	4.00
1722. Harp to left, no rocks . . . . .	.25	.50
1722. Similar, harp to right, no rocks . . . . .	.25	.50
1723. Similar. Rev. harp to right . . . . .	.10	.25

	Fine	Unc.
1723. Similar, but $\frac{1}{4}$ D. ....	.15	.30
1724. $\frac{1}{2}$ D. Harp right . . . . .	.20	.40
1724. $\frac{1}{4}$ D. Similar . . . . .	.15	.40
1760. Geo. III. Bust. Vox Populi $\frac{1}{2}$ d. ....	.10	.20
1760. Similar, but $\frac{1}{4}$ D.	1.00	2.00
1766. Pitt Token, No Stamps . . . . .	.20	.40
1776. Fugio, Sun Dial Dollar. Pewter, several var.	2.00	4.00
1783. Nova Constellatio. Cent. Several varieties . . . . .	.15	.35
1786. Shield. Rev. Immunis Columbia	10.00	25.00
1785. Nova Constellatio Cent. Rev. Confederatio, stars.	10.00	20.00
1785. Indian stdg. "Inimica Tyrannis, Confederatio" . . .	15.00	30.00
1787. Immunis Columbia. Spread Eagle, E. Pluribus Unum	2.00	4.00
1787. Fugio Cents. Sun Dial. Links . . . . .	.10	.35
1787. Similar, with clubbed rays . . . . .	.25	1.00
1787. Similar obv. Rev. names of states on links	10.00	25.00
1787. Similar, without WE ARE ONE	5.00	10.00
1792. Pattern cent by Birch. Liberty Parent of Science, etc. Rev. United States of America	40.00	75.00
1792. Similar design, smaller, with silver center	100.00	
1792. Bust. Liberty. Rev. Eagle on Globe	15.00	30.00
Bar Cent. U. S. A. 13 Bars	2.00	3.00
1737. Conn. Granby III Pence. Deer. Hammers	25.00	50.00
1737. Similar. Axe, "I Cut my way through"	10.00	20.00
1785-88. Conn. Cents. Fine only . . . . .	.20	
Florida. James II mounted. Pewter . . . . .	.40	.60
Kentucky. $\frac{1}{2}$ D. Scroll. Stars . . . . .	.40	.60
1796. Kentucky Settlements token	3.00	6.00
(1659). Maryland. Penny. Bust of Lord Baltimore. Rev. Coronet	150.00	300.00
Baltimore. Token. Ship sailing. Rev. shield, 13 stars. .	.50	.75
1776. Massachusetts. Janiform $\frac{1}{2}$ penny, made by Paul Revere	100.00	200.00
1787-88. Cent. Indian . . . . .	.20	.40
1787-88. Half Cents. Similar . . . . .	.35	.60
1776. New Hampshire. Pine Tree. W. M. Cent	20.00	40.00
1776. As last. $\frac{1}{2}$ D. "American Liberty" Pine Tree. Harp	20.00	40.00
(1681) New Jersey. Mark Newbie. St Patrick. Floreat Rex. $\frac{1}{2}$ D. . . . .	.50	1.00
As last, but $\frac{1}{4}$ D. Copper . . . . .	.15	.30
As last, but silver	1.50	2.50
1786-88. Cents. Horse head with plow. Shield. Fine only	.20	
1786. Same, plow without coulter . . . . .	.25	.50
1786. Similar, date under Plow-beam. 2 varieties	20.00	40.00
1788. Similar, horse head to left, date beneath plow . . . .	.25	.50
New York. New Yorke in America, Cupid, Psyche. Brass and lead	2.00	3.00
1786. Bust of Washington. Non Vi Virtute	15.00	25.00
1787. Bust of George Clinton. Shield	50.00	100.00
1787. State Arms. Excelsior	3.00	5.00
1787. Indian. Liber Natus Libertatem Defendo. Arms.	20.00	40.00
1787. Same. Spread Eagle, Neo Eboracus	15.00	25.00
1787. Nova Eborac. L. head. Lib. seated, head to left or right . . . . .	.25	.50
1787. Similar, but much larger head . . . . .	.50	1.00
1789. Mott, Clocks token, thick and thin flans . . . . .	.15	.30
Talbot, Allum & Lee. Ship. Liberty standing, several va- rieties, dates 1794-5 . . . . .	.20	.40

	Fine	Unc.
1796. Castorland. Head. Rev. beaver by tree, etc.		
Originals	1.00	2.00
Same, restrikes . . . . .	.25	.50
Vermont. 1785. Bust. Immune Columbia. Cent	3.00	10.00
1785. Sun, mountains, all-seeing eye, varieties . . . . .	.25	.60
1786. Similar . . . . .	.35	.60
1787. Mailed busts to left or right . . . . .	.15	.30
1788. Similar cents . . . . .	.15	.40
Virginia. Half Penny. Bust Geo. III. Arms. Several varieties . . . . .	.15	.30
1714. Gloucester. Shilling. Richard Dawson. Ex. XII. Brass	1.00	2.00
Washington Coins and Tokens. Bust left. Unity States..	.15	.30
1783. Military and togated busts. Lib. std. . . . .	.15	.40
1785. Bust to left. Rev. shield as on NJ Cents	50.00	100.00
1785. Same obv. Rev. Heraldic eagle	50.00	100.00
1791. Military bust. Large or small eagles	1.00	2.00
1792. Washington President. Rev. Heraldic eagle	10.00	15.00
1792. G. Washington President. Rev. Heraldic eagle, United States of America	10.00	15.00
1792. Washington President. Rev. "General of the American Armies, 1775," etc.	3.00	5.00
— Geo. Washington born, etc. Rev. as last	3.00	5.00
— Same. Rev. Heraldic eagle with scroll	3.00	5.00
1792. Nude bust of Washington. Rev. Sm. heraldic eagle	30.00	50.00
1793. Military bust. Rev. ship . . . . .	.25	.50
1795. "G. Washington, The firm friend" etc. . . . .	.25	.50
Double bust cent . . . . .	.15	.25
Large bust to left. Shield, Liberty & Security. Penny...	.50	.75
1795. Similar, but half penny and dated . . . . .	.25	.50
Georgius Washington. Rev. Harp. $\frac{1}{2}$ D. . . . .	.15	.30
(1799). Success to U. S. Brass, large . . . . .	.25	.50
Similar, but smaller . . . . .	.50	.75

AMERICAN COLONIAL SILVER AND GOLD COINS.

Massachusetts. Willow Tree. VI Pence. 1652. Value...	10.00	15.00
Willow Tree XII Pence	10.00	20.00
NE III pence. NE incuse. III	10.00	15.00
NE. VI Pence. Similar	10.00	15.00
NE XII Pence. Similar types	10.00	15.00
Oak Tree II Pence	1.00	1.50
Oak Tree III Pence	3.00	6.00
Oak Tree VI Pence	3.00	6.00
Oak Tree XII Pence	3.00	5.00
Pine Tree III Pence. Pine Tree, Value, etc.	2.00	4.00
Pine Tree VI Pence. Similar types	2.00	4.00
Pine Tree XII Pence. Similar types	2.00	3.50
(1681). New Jersey. St. Patrick $\frac{1}{4}$ D. Silver	1.50	2.50
1659. Maryland. IV Pence. Bust of Lord Baltimore. Shield	10.00	20.00
1659. VI PENCE. Same types.	5.00	10.00
1659. XII Pence. Same types.	10.00	20.00
1783 Chalmers. III PENCE. Clapsed hands. Value.	3.00	5.00
1783. Chalmers. VI Pence. Star. Cross. Value.	3.00	5.00
1783. XII Pence. Two geese. Value, etc.	1.50	3.00
1783. I. Chalmers. "Val. To One Shil." Links.	5.00	10.00
17(90) Standish Barry. Bust. Value.	5.00	7.50
1774. Virginia. Bust Geo. III. Arms. Shilling	20.00	50.00
1792. Washington. Half Dollar. Bust. Eagle	50.00	75.00
1792. Trial. Similar bust. Heraldic eagle. Pattern...	5.00	10.00

	Fine	Unc.
1783. Nova Constellatio. 100 mills (dime)	50.00	100.00
500 Mills ($\frac{1}{2}$ dol.). Similar	100.00	200.00
1000 Mills (Dollar). Similar types	200.00	100.00
1787. Fugio Pattern. Sun Dial. Links, cent size	10.00	25.00
1787. Similar, no legend. Rev. American Congress, names, no stars	10.00	25.00
Fugio Dollar. Rev. States on Links Silver		\$600.00
1787. Similar pattern, without eye on reverse	10.00	15.00
1792. Disme. Head of Martha Washn. Eagle. Value..	15.00	30.00
1792. Similar, but half disme	2.00	4.00
1787. New York. Brasher Doubloon. Sun above moun- tain. Eagle	500.00	\$1000.00

UNITED STATES GOLD COINS.

Mints are designated as follows: Philadelphia, no letter; New Orleans, O.; San Francisco, S.; Dahlonga, D.; Charlotte, C.

Twenty Dollars.

	Fine	Unc.	Proof
1883		\$22.50	
1884		21.50	
1887		21.50	
1907 St. Gaudens Roman Date, "Wire Edge" . .		22.00	
1907 St. Gaudens, "Wire Edge", Roman date, double thick, diameter of \$10 piece		150.00	

Ten Dollars.

1795	18.00		
1796	16.00		
1797 Heraldic Eagle	15.00		
1797 Small Eagle on branch	30.00		
1798 Fifteen Stars	30.00		
1798 over 1797, 13 stars	30.00		
1798 over 1797, 15 stars	35.00		
1799	12.00		
1800	13.50		
1801	12.00		
1803	13.00		
1804	16.50	20.50	30.00
1838	10.50	12.00	
1839	10.50		15.00
1840 to 1857. Only Proofs bought			15.00
1858 to 1874. Only Proofs bought			15.00
1875			18.00
1876 & 1877. Only Proofs bought			13.50
1907 St. Gaudens, without border, and with pe- riods before and after Ten Dollars		12.50	
1907 Same type but with raised border, with periods before and after Ten Dollars . . .		25.00	

(Note—The type with raised borders, **without** periods, I do not buy.)

Five Dollars.

	Fine	Unc.	Proof
1795 Small Eagle	11.00	13.50	
1796 Heraldic Eagle	15.00		
1796 over 1795	17.00		
1797 15 stars	25.00		
1797 16 stars	30.00		
1797 over 1795	30.00		
1798 Heraldic Eagle	8.00		
1798 Small Eagle	500.00		
1799	9.00		
1800	6.00		
1802	6.00		
1803	6.00		
1804	6.00		
1805	6.00		
1806	6.00		
1807	6.00		
1808	6.00		
1809	6.00		
1810	6.00		
1811	6.00		
1812	6.00		
1813	6.00		
1814	9.00		
1815	300.00		
1818	9.00		
1819	150.00		
1820	15.00		
1821	35.00		
1822	500.00		
1823	17.50		
1824	30.00		
1825	22.00		
1826	20.00		
1827	50.00		
1828	50.00		
1829	50.00		
1830	13.50		
1831	15.00		
1832	40.00		
1833	15.00		
1834 With motto "E Pluribus Unum"	15.00		
1834 to 1857 Only Proofs bought			7.50
1858 to 1874 Only Proofs bought			8.00
1875	6.00	7.50	10.00
1887		6.50	

Three Dollars.

1854	3.50		
1854 D.	12.50		
1854 O.	3.50		
1855	3.50		10.00
1855 S.	4.00		
1856	3.50		10.00
1856 S.	3.60		
1857	3.50		
1857 S.	4.00		

	Fine	Unc.	Proof
1858	4.50		11.00
1859	3.60		10.00
1860	3.60		10.00
1860 S.	4.00		
1861	3.60		10.00
1862	3.60		7.50
1863	4.50		12.00
1864	4.50		11.00
1865	7.50		15.00
1866	3.60		12.00
1867	5.50		12.00
1868	3.65		10.00
1869	4.00		7.00
1870	4.00		7.50
1870 S.	250.00		
1871	4.00		12.00
1872	4.50		6.00
1873	20.00		40.00
1874	3.50		6.50
1875	50.00		300.00
1876	25.00		50.00
1877	8.50		15.00
1878	3.50		5.00
1879	3.75		4.50
1880	3.75		4.00
1881	4.50		6.00
1882	3.75		4.00
1883	4.00		4.50
1884	4.00		4.50
1885	4.50		5.50
1886	4.00		4.50
1887	4.00		4.50
1888	3.60		4.00
1889	3.60		4.00

Two and A Half Dollars.

(Quarter Eagles.)

1796 (No stars)	\$20.00	\$30.00
1796 (Stars on obverse)	20.00	25.00
1797	40.00	50.00
1798	25.00	35.00
1802	7.50	8.50
1804	7.50	8.50
1805	7.50	8.50
1806 over '04	10.00	15.00
1806 over 5	20.00	30.00
1807	7.50	8.50
1821	10.00	12.50
1824	10.00	12.00
1825	8.00	9.00
1826 over '25	20.00	35.00
1827	8.00	11.00
1829	8.00	10.00
1830	7.00	8.00
1831	7.00	8.00
1832	7.00	8.00
1833	7.00	8.00

	Fine	Unc.	Proof
1834 With motto E Pluribus Unum	40.00	50.00	
1834 to 1840 Phila. Mint. Only Proofs bought.			3.50
1840 D.	3.50		
1841	20.00	30.00	
1841 D.	3.00		
1842	5.00	7.50	
1842 D.	2.75		
1843			10.00
1844	4.00	6.00	
1844 C.	3.00		
1844 D.		3.00	
1845 O.	5.50	10.00	
1846 C.	3.00		
1846	2.75		
1846 D.	3.00		
1847		3.00	
1847 D.		3.50	
1848	3.00	4.00	
1848 "Cal" in field	15.00	18.00	
1849 C.			
1849 D.	3.00	4.00	
1850			10.00
1850 C.	3.00	3.50	
1850 D.	3.00	3.50	
1851 C.	3.00	3.50	
1851 D.	3.00	3.50	
1852 C.	3.00	3.50	
1852 D.	3.50	5.50	
1853 D.	4.50	5.50	
1854 to 1862 Phila. Mint. Only Proofs bought.			5.00
1854 C.	4.00	5.00	
1854 D.	6.00	10.00	
1854 S.	6.00	12.00	
1855 C.	3.00	4.00	
1855 D.	5.00	7.50	
1856 C.	3.00	4.00	
1856 D.	5.00	12.00	
1856 O.		4.00	
1857 D.	4.50	6.50	
1858 C.	4.00	5.00	
1858 S.	6.00	12.00	
1859 D.	5.00	7.50	
1859 S.	4.00	6.00	
1860 C.	4.00	5.50	
1860 S.	3.00	3.50	
1863	5.00	7.50	10.00
1863 S.	4.00	5.00	
1864	4.00	6.00	10.00
1865	4.00	6.00	10.00
1866	3.00	4.00	8.00
1867	3.00	4.00	8.00
1868	3.00	4.00	8.00
1869	3.00	3.50	6.00
1870	2.75	3.50	5.50
1871	2.75	3.50	5.00
1872	2.75	3.50	6.00
1874	2.75	3.50	6.00
1875	7.50	10.00	20.00
1876	2.75	3.50	5.00

	Fine	Unc.	Proof
1877	3.00	4.00	7.00
1880	2.75	3.00	3.50
1881	3.00	3.50	4.00
1883		2.75	3.50
1884		2.75	3.00
1885	2.75	3.00	3.50
1885 to 1896 Proofs only bought			2.85

Gold Dollars.

1849	\$1.75		
1849 C.	2.25		
1849 D.	2.25		
1849 O.	2.00		
1850	2.00		
1850 C.	2.25		
1850 D.	2.25		
1850 O.	2.00		
1851	1.75		
1851 C.	2.00		
1851 D.	2.25		
1851 O.	2.00		
1852	1.75		
1852 C.	2.00		
1852 D.	3.00		
1852 O.	2.00		
1853	1.75		
1853 C.	2.25		
1853 D.	2.60		
1854	1.75		
1854 D.	5.00		
1854 S.	4.00		
1855	1.75		
1855 C.	2.35		
1855 D.	8.50		
1856	1.75		
1856 D.	12.50		
1856 S.	2.35		
1857	1.75		
1857 C.	2.50		
1857 D.	2.50		
1857 S.	2.50		
1858	1.75		5.00
1858 D.	3.00		
1859	1.75		4.00
1859 C.	2.50		
1859 D.	3.00		
1859 S.	2.50		
1860	1.75		4.00
1860 D.	12.00		
1860 S.	3.00		
1861	1.75		4.00
1861 D.	40.00		
1862	1.75		3.50
1863	7.50		12.50
1864	6.50		10.00
1865	6.50		10.00
1866	4.00		6.00
1867	6.00		10.00

UNITED STATES GOLD COINS.

59

	Fine	Unc.	Proof
1868	3.00		6.00
1869	3.50		5.50
1870	3.00		5.00
1870 S.	15.00		
1871	4.50		5.50
1872	3.50		4.50
1873	1.75		3.00
1874	1.75		3.00
1875	15.00		30.00
1876	2.25		3.00
1877	2.25		3.00
1878	2.00		2.50
1879	2.00		2.25
1880	2.50		3.50
1881	2.00		2.25
1882	2.00		2.25
1883	2.00		2.25
1884	2.00		2.25
1885	2.00		2.25
1886	2.00		2.25
1887	2.00		2.25
1888	1.75		2.00
1889	1.75		2.00

UNITED STATES SILVER COINS.

Dollars.

	\$30.00	\$50.00	\$100.00
1794	1.75	2.00	3.00
1795	1.75	2.25	3.00
1796	1.75	2.25	3.00
1797	2.00	2.50	3.50
1798 Small Eagle	1.25	1.75	2.00
1798 Heraldic Eagle	1.75	2.25	3.00
1799 Five stars before bust	1.50	1.75	2.25
1799 over 1798	1.25	1.50	1.85
1799 Six stars before bust	1.50	1.75	2.25
1800	1.60	1.85	2.50
1801	1.60	1.80	2.00
1802	1.50	1.75	2.25
1803			
1804 No originals known. All restrikes, or struck after that date			
1836 Flying eagle, Gobrecht on base, plain edge, stars	5.00	7.00	9.00
1836 Flying eagle, same, but edge milled		100.00	150.00
1836 Flying eagle, "Gobrecht in field"		30.00	50.00
1836 Flying Eagle. No stars on reverse		50.00	75.00
1838 Flying Eagle. No stars on reverse	40.00	50.00	75.00
1838 Flying eagle, stars on reverse	40.00	60.00	100.00
1839 Flying eagle. No stars on rev., plain edge	20.00	40.00	60.00
1839 Flying eagle. No stars, milled edge	15.00	25.00	35.00
1842 Liberty seated. Proofs only wanted			10.00
1843 Proofs only wanted			7.00
1844 Proofs only			6.00
1845 Proofs only			6.00

	Fine	Unc.	Proof
1846 over 1845. Proofs only			7.50
1847 Proofs only			6.00
1848 Proofs only			4.00
1849 Proofs only			5.00
1850		1.25	4.00
1851	10.00	20.00	30.00
1852	10.00	20.00	30.00
1853 Proofs only			3.00
1854	2.00	3.00	4.00
1855	1.50	2.00	3.50
1856	1.25	1.75	2.50
1857	1.10	1.50	2.00
1858	5.00	8.00	12.00
1859 San Francisco	1.25	1.60	
1859			1.20
1860			1.20
1861			1.35
1862			1.20
1863			1.15
1864			1.20
1865			1.15
1866			1.15
1867			1.15
1868			1.15
1869			1.15
1870			1.10
1870 C. C. Mint	1.25	1.50	
1871			1.10
1871 C. C. Mint	1.50	2.00	
1872 S. Mint	1.25	1.75	
1872 C. C. Mint	1.25	1.75	
1873 C. C. Mint	1.50	2.00	
1874 C. C. Trade . . . . .	.80	1.00	
1875 C. C. Trade . . . . .	.65	.80	
All other C. C. Trades . . . . .	.75	1.00	
Proof Trade Dollars, any date . . . . .			.75
1879 Standard C. C. Mint		1.25	
1880 Standard C. C.	1.25		
1881 Standard C. C.		1.25	
1883 Standard C. C.		1.25	
1884 Standard C. C.		1.25	
1884 Trade Pattern		50.00	
1885 C. C. Mint		1.25	
1885 Trade. Pattern		50.00	
1889 C. C. Mint		1.25	
1890 C. C. Mint		1.25	
1891 C. C. Mint		1.25	
1892 C. C. Mint		1.25	
1893 C. C. Mint		1.25	
1895 New Orleans		1.15	
1900 Lafayette		1.15	
1904 Phila. Mint Only			1.50

Half Dollars.

1794	\$1.50	\$3.00	\$7.00
1795 Three leaves under eagles wing.	1.50	3.00	8.00

UNITED STATES SILVER COINS.

61

	Good	Fine	Unc.	Proof
1795 Two leaves under wing . . . . .	.75	.85	1.50	
1796	15.00	22.00	50.00	
1797	10.00	15.00	25.00	
1801	1.25	2.00	5.00	
1802	1.50	2.00	7.50	
1803 . . . . .		.65	1.00	
1805 . . . . .		.60	.90	
1806 . . . . .			.75	
1807 . . . . .			.75	
1808 . . . . .			.70	
1809 . . . . .			.60	
1810 . . . . .			.60	
1811 . . . . .			.60	
1812 . . . . .			.60	
1813 . . . . .			.55	
1814 . . . . .			.55	
1815		2.00	3.00	
1827 over 26 . . . . .			.60	
1836 Edge milled	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50
1838 MM. "O" between date and bust		20.00	50.00	250.00
1838 With Eagle flying on reverse . .		2.00	3.00	4.00
1838 Liberty head. Eagle stdg. on rev.		2.00	3.00	4.00
1846 overdate, the 6 inverted . . . . .		.75	1.00	
1847 over 1846 . . . . .		.75	1.00	
1851 . . . . .		.70	.85	1.50
1851 O. . . . .		.60	.75	
1852 . . . . .		.75	1.50	2.00
1852 O.		1.00	1.50	
1853 Without arrowheads at date . . .		50.00	200.00	
1853				2.00
1854				2.00
1855				2.00
1855 S. . . . .		.75	1.00	
1856				2.00
1856 S. . . . .		.75	1.00	
1857				2.00
1857 S. . . . .		.75	1.00	
1858				1.00
1858 S. . . . .		.70	1.00	
1859 . . . . .				.70
1859 S. . . . .		.70	1.00	
1860 . . . . .				.70
1860 S. . . . .		.60	.90	
1861 . . . . .				.70
1861 S. . . . .		.60	.90	
1862 . . . . .				.70
1862 S. . . . .		.60	.85	
1863 . . . . .				.65
1863 S. . . . .		.60	.80	
1864 . . . . .				.65
1864 S. . . . .		.60	1.00	
1865 S. . . . .		.60	.80	
1866 . . . . .				.65
1866 S.			1.50	
1867 S.			1.00	
1868 S. . . . .			.70	
1869 S. . . . .			.70	
1870 C. C. . . . .		.75	1.00	
1870 S. . . . .		.70	1.00	

UNITED STATES SILVER COINS.

		Good	Fine	Unc.	Proof
1871	C. C. . . . .		.70	1.00	
1872	C. C. . . . .		.70	1.00	
1873	C. C. . . . .		.70	1.00	
1874	C. C. . . . .		.70	1.00	
1878	C. C. . . . .		.75	1.00	
1878	S.		1.00	2.00	
1879	to 1890 inclusive. Proofs only.				.60

Quarter Dollars.

1796	. . . . .	\$1.00	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$7.50
1804	. . . . .	1.00	2.00	3.00	
1815	. . . . .			.75	
1823	. . . . .	20.00	30.00	50.00	100.00
1824	. . . . .		.50	1.50	
1827	. . . . .	20.00	30.00	50.00	100.00
1842	. . . . .			.50	4.00
1843	. . . . .				3.00
1844	. . . . .				2.00
1845	. . . . .				2.00
1846	. . . . .				2.00
1847	. . . . .				2.00
1848	. . . . .				2.00
1849	. . . . .				2.00
1849	. . . . .				1.50
1850	. . . . .				1.50
1851	. . . . .			.70	1.50
1852	. . . . .			.70	1.50
1853	No arrowheads at date		3.00	8.00	
1855	. . . . .				1.50
1855	S. . . . .		.75	1.00	
1856	. . . . .				1.00
1856	S. . . . .		.60	1.00	
1857	. . . . .				.70
1857	S. . . . .		.50	1.50	
1858	. . . . .				.70
1858	O. . . . .			.40	
1858	S. . . . .		.40	1.00	
1859	O. . . . .			.40	
1859	S. . . . .		.40	.60	
1860	O. . . . .		.40	.60	
1860	S. . . . .		.40	.50	
1861	S. . . . .		.40	.50	
1862	S. . . . .		.40	.50	
1864	S. . . . .		.40	.50	
1865	S. . . . .		.40	.50	
1866	S. . . . .		.40	.50	
1867	S. . . . .		.35	.45	
1868	S. . . . .			.40	
1870	C. C. . . . .		.50	.75	
1871	S. . . . .		.30	.40	
1872	S. . . . .			.40	
1872	C. C. . . . .		.50	1.50	
1873	C. C. . . . .		.40	.70	
1874	S. . . . .			.45	
1878	S. . . . .			.50	
1860	to 1870 P. Mint. Proofs only . .				.35
1893	Isabella . . . . .			.35	

Twenty Cents.

	Good	Fine	Unc.	Proof
1875 . . . . .			.30	.40
1876 C. C.		25.00	50.00	
1876 . . . . .			.35	.50
1877			1.50	2.50
1878			1.50	2.25

Dimes.

1796 . . . . .	.75	1.00	1.50	3.00
1797	1.50	2.00	3.00	
1798	1.00	2.00	3.00	
1800	1.00	2.00	3.00	
1801 . . . . .	.50	1.50	2.50	
1802	1.00	2.00	3.00	
1803 . . . . .	.50	1.25	2.00	
1804	4.00	6.00		
1805 . . . . .	.05	.50	1.00	
1807 . . . . .		.50	1.00	
1809 . . . . .	.30	.50	1.00	
1811 . . . . .	.25	.40	1.00	
1822 . . . . .	.50	.75	1.00	
1823 . . . . .			.40	
1824 . . . . .			.40	
1825 . . . . .			.35	
1827 . . . . .			.25	
1828 Large Date . . . . .		.25	.75	
1828 Small Date . . . . .		.20	.50	
1843 O. . . . .			.40	
1846 . . . . .		.40	.70	
1848 to 1856 Proofs only . . . . .				.60
1856 S. . . . .		.40	.60	
1858 S. . . . .		.30	.50	
1859 Reverse of 1860 . . . . .				.70
1859 S. . . . .		.25	.50	
1860 S. . . . .		.15	.50	
1860 O. . . . .		.50	1.50	
1861 S. . . . .		.20	.35	
1862 S. . . . .		.20	.35	
1863 S. . . . .		.20	.35	
1864 S. . . . .		.20	.35	
1865 S. . . . .		.20	.35	
1866 S. . . . .		.20	.35	
1867 S. . . . .		.20	.35	
1868 S. . . . .		.20	.35	
1869 S. . . . .		.15	.30	
1870 S. . . . .		.20	.35	
1871 C. C. . . . .		.25	.50	
1872 C. C. . . . .		.25	.40	
1872 S. . . . .		.20	.40	
1873 C. C. . . . .		.25	.40	
1874 C. C. . . . .		.20	.40	
1874 S. . . . .			.25	
Phila. Mint Dimes 1829 to 1841 incl			.15	
1860 to 1868 Proofs only . . . . .				.15
1879 . . . . .				.15
1880 . . . . .				.15

UNITED STATES SILVER COINS.

	Good	Fine	Unc.	Proof
1881 . . . . .				.15
1885 S.			2.00	
1886 S. . . . .			.50	

Half Dimes.

1794	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$4.00	\$6.00
1795 . . . . .	.40	.75	1.50	4.00
1796	1.00	1.75	2.50	4.00
1796 over 1795	1.50	2.50	3.50	
1797 . . . . .	.75	1.50	2.50	
1800 . . . . .	.40	.60	1.50	
1801 . . . . .	.75	1.50	2.50	
1802	25.00	100.00	200.00	
1803 . . . . .	.75	1.25	3.00	
1805	1.50	3.00	7.00	
1829 to 1837 incl. Uncirculated . . . . .			.12	.25
1838 No stars . . . . .		.15	.25	1.00
1839 to 1845 incl. Uncirculated . . . . .			.10	.25
1846 . . . . .	.50	.75	1.50	
1847 to 1856 inclusive . . . . .			.10	.35
1853 No arrows . . . . .		.10	.20	1.00
1853 O. No arrows		1.00	2.00	
1860 Stars, without "U S of America"			1.00	
1863 . . . . .		.15	.25	.40
1863 S. . . . .		.20	.40	
1864 . . . . .		.15	.25	.40
1864 S. . . . .		.15	.40	
1865 . . . . .		.10	.25	.35
1865 S. . . . .		.10	.25	
1866 . . . . .		.10	.20	.35
1866 S. . . . .		.10	.25	
1867 . . . . .		.10	.20	.30
1867 S. . . . .		.20	.30	
1868 . . . . .				.20
1868 S. . . . .		.10	.30	
1869 . . . . .				.20
1869 S. . . . .		.10	.25	
1870 . . . . .				.15
1871 . . . . .				.15
1871 S. . . . .		.10	.25	
1872 . . . . .				.15
1872 S. . . . .		.10	.25	
1873 . . . . .				.15
1873 S. . . . .		.10	.25	

Three Cents Silver.

Obverse a star. Rev. III.

1851 O.		\$.10	
1854 . . . . .			.25
1855 . . . . .		.20	.50
1856 . . . . .			.30
1857 . . . . .			.25
1858 . . . . .			.20
1859 . . . . .			.15

UNITED STATES SILVER COINS.

65

	Fine	Unc.	Proof
1860 . . . . .			.15
1894 S. Mint		105.00	
1861 . . . . .			.15
1862 . . . . .			.15
1863 . . . . .		.30	.50
1864 . . . . .	.25	.75	1.00
1865 . . . . .	.20	.40	.60
1866 . . . . .	.20	.40	.50
1867 . . . . .	.15	.25	.40
1868 . . . . .	.15	.40	.50
1869 . . . . .	.15	.40	.60
1870 . . . . .	.15	.25	.40
1871 . . . . .	.15	.25	.40
1872 . . . . .	.15	.25	.50
1873 . . . . .	.25	.50	1.00

Five Cents Nickel.

1866 to 1876 Proofs only . . . . .			.10
1877 . . . . .	.50	1.00	1.25
1878 . . . . .	.10	.15	.25

Three Cents Nickel.

Obv. Liberty head. Rev. III

1865 to 1876 inclusive. Proofs only . . . . .			.10
1877 . . . . .	.50	1.00	1.25
1878 . . . . .	.10	.15	.25
1879 to 1889 incl. Proofs only . . . . .			.06
1887 over 1886 . . . . .		.10	.20

UNITED STATES COPPER COINS.

United States Cents.

	Good	Fine	Unc.
1793 "Liberty Cap". Die break across bust..	\$3.00	\$5.00	\$30.00
1793 Liberty Cap. Perfect die.....	2.00	4.00	25.00
1793 Chain America	2.00	3.50	10.00
1793 Chain Ameri	3.00	5.00	10.00
1793 Wreath (Clover leaf beneath head)	5.00	20.00	50.00
1793 Wreath, various types	2.00	3.00	5.00
1794 . . . . .	.25	.50	3.50
1795 Thick planchet, edge lettered . . . . .	.25	.60	5.00
1795 Thin planchet, plain edge . . . . .	.25	.50	1.50
1796 . . . . .	.25	.50	3.00
1797 . . . . .	.10	.25	.50
1798 . . . . .	.05	.10	.25
1799	3.00	5.00	30.00
1800 . . . . .	.05	.10	1.00
1801 UNITED variety . . . . .	.10	.25	1.50
1801 . . . . .	.05	.20	1.00
1802 . . . . .	.03	.15	.25
1803 . . . . .	.03	.15	.25

	Good	Fine	Unc.
1804	2.50	5.00	20.00
1805 . . . . .	.10	.25	1.00
1806 . . . . .	.10	.25	1.50
1807 . . . . .	.05	.20	2.00
1808 . . . . .	.10	.25	2.00
1809 . . . . .	.40	.60	2.50
1810 . . . . .	.03	.10	.25
1811 . . . . .	.30	.50	2.00
1812 . . . . .	.03	.10	.25
1813 . . . . .	.10	.25	1.50
1814 . . . . .	.03	.10	.25
1817 Fifteen stars . . . . .	.03	.10	.25
1821 . . . . .	.03	.25	3.00
1823 . . . . .	.05	.25	10.00
1824 . . . . .	.03	.25	3.00
1825 . . . . .			.25
1826 . . . . .			.20
1827 . . . . .			.20
1828 Small date . . . . .	.05	.15	1.00
1828 Large date . . . . .			.15
1829 . . . . .			.15
1830 . . . . .			.15
1831 . . . . .			.15
1832 . . . . .			.15
1833 . . . . .			.15
1834 . . . . .			.15
1835 . . . . .			.15
1836 . . . . .			.15
1837 . . . . .			.10
1838 . . . . .			.10
1839 . . . . .			.15
1839, struck over 1836 . . . . .	.25	.75	2.00
1840 . . . . .			.15
1841 . . . . .			.15
1842 . . . . .			.15
1843 Obv. & Rev. of 1844 . . . . .			.25
1844 . . . . .			.25
1845 . . . . .			.10
1846 . . . . .			.10
1847 . . . . .			.10
1848 . . . . .			.10
1849 . . . . .			.10
1857 . . . . .	.05	.10	.20
1856 Copper nickel, with flying eagle	2.00	3.00	4.00
1856 As last, but pure copper	3.00	5.00	7.00
1856 As last but pure nickel	3.00	5.00	7.00
1857 Pattern. Eagle, very small flying eagle..		.50	.75
1857 Copper nickel, eagle, regular issue..		.05	.50
1858 Indian head. Oak wreath . . . . .		.10	.25
1858 Flying eagle, type 1857. Cop. Nickel....			.50
1859 Indian head. Copper . . . . .			.40
1861 . . . . .			.03
1866 . . . . .			.05
1867 . . . . .			.05
1869 . . . . .			.05
1871 . . . . .			.10
1872 . . . . .			.05
1873 . . . . .			.05
1877 . . . . .	.10	.12	.25

United States Half Cents.

	Good	Fine	Unc.	Proof
1793	\$.75	\$1.50	\$3.00	\$
1794 . . . . .	.25	.50	2.00	
1795 . . . . .	.25	.50	2.50	
1796	7.50	25.00	60.00	
1797 Plain Edge . . . . .	.20	.50	2.50	
1797 Lettered Edge . . . . .	.50	1.00	3.50	
1800 . . . . .	.10	.15	.25	
1802 . . . . .	.50	1.00	4.00	
1803 . . . . .	.10	.20	.40	
1804 . . . . .	.10	.15	.25	
1805 . . . . .	.10	.15	.25	
1806 . . . . .	.10	.15	.20	
1807 . . . . .	.10	.15	.25	
1808 Perfect Date . . . . .	.10	.15	.25	
1808 over 1807 . . . . .	.15	.25	.60	
1810 . . . . .	.15	.25	.35	
1811 . . . . .	.25	.60	1.00	
1831	4.00	8.00	10.00	12.00
1836	4.00	8.00	10.00	12.00
1840	4.00	8.00	10.00	12.00
1841	4.00	8.00	10.00	12.00
1842	4.00	8.00	10.00	12.00
1843	4.00	8.00	10.00	12.00
1844	4.00	8.00	10.00	12.00
1845	5.00	10.00	12.00	15.00
1846	4.00	8.00	10.00	12.00
1847	4.00	10.00	12.00	15.00
1848	4.00	8.00	10.00	12.00
1849 Small Date only	4.00	8.00	10.00	12.00
1852	3.00	5.00	7.50	8.50
1856 Copper Nickel only . . . . .		.50	1.00	

CALIFORNIA GOLD AND PRIVATE ISSUES.

California.

\$50.00 Gold Pieces.

	Fine	Unc.
1851 Augustus Humbert, octagon	\$60.00 to	\$70.00
1851 U. S. Assay, Octagon	70.00	90.00
1851 50 in center of Reverse, octagon	70.00	90.00
1852 Augustus Humbert, octagon	70.00	90.00
1854 Wass, Molitor & Co., round	80.00	100.00
1855 Kellogg & Co., round	100.00	120.00
1855 Wass, Molitor & Co., round	90.00	110.00

\$40.07 Oblong.

1850 F. D. Koehlor, State Assayer	50.00	75.00
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\$25.00 Piece.

1849 Templeton Reid \$XXV	200.00	400.00
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\$20.00 Pieces.

	Fine	Unc.
1851 Baldwin & Co.	35.00	50.00
1853 U. S. Assay	20.00	21.00
1853 Moffat & Co.	22.00	25.00
1854 Kellogg & Co.	20.00	21.00
1854 U. S. Assay	22.00	25.00
1855 Kellogg & Co.	21.00	22.00
1855 W. M. & Co.	25.00	35.00

\$16.00 Oblong.

— Moffat & Co., 20 2-4 carat	35.00	50.00
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\$10.00 Pieces.

1849 Moffat & Co.	11.00	13.00
1849 Templeton Reid	50.00	100.00
1849 Moffat & Co.	12.00	13.00
1849 Cincinnati Mining & Trading Co.	50.00	100.00
1849 Pacific Company	50.00	100.00
1850 Baldwin & Co.	25.00	40.00
1850 Dubosq & Co.	50.00	100.00
1851 Baldwin & Co.	25.00	40.00
1842 U. S. Assay	10.00	12.00
1852 W. M. & Co.	12.00	15.00
1852 Moffat & Co.	11.00	13.00
1852 Augustus Humbert	10.00	12.00
1853 W. M. & Co.	12.00	15.00
1853 U. S. Assay	12.00	14.00
1853 Augustus Humbert	11.00	13.00
1854 W. M. & Co.	12.00	14.00
1855 W. M. & Co.	12.00	15.00
— Miners Bank	25.00	25.00
— J. S. O. (J. S. Ormsby) 31 stars.	200.00	300.00

\$9.43 Oblong.

— Moffat & Co., 21 7-16 carat	18.00	25.00
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\$5.00 Pieces.

1849 Moffat & Co.	5.50	7.00
1849 Cincinnati Min. & Trad. Co.	50.00	100.00
1849 Pacific Co.	150.00	200.00
1849 Mass. & Cal. Co.	10.00	15.00
1849 N. G. N. San Francisco	6.00	8.00
1850 Baldwin & Co.	10.00	12.00
1850 Dubosq & Co.	30.00	100.00
1850 Moffat & Co.	5.00	7.00
1851 Shults & Co.	50.00	100.00
1851 Dunbar & Co.	50.00	100.00
1852 W. M. & Co.	6.00	8.00
— J. S. O. (J. S. Ormsby)	50.00	100.00

\$2.50 Piece.

1849 Pacific Company	50.00	100.00
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\$1.00 Round.

1853 Liberty	1.25	1.75
1854 Value and date	1.25	1.75
1870 G. value and date	1.25	1.75
1871 G. value and date	1.25	1.75
1872 G. value and date	1.25	1.75

\$1.00 Octagonal.

		Fine	Unc.
—	Eagle, 13 stars	1.25	1.75
1853	Liberty, 8 stars	1.25	1.75
1853	Liberty, 10 stars	1.25	1.75
1854	Liberty, 8 stars	1.25	1.75
1854	Liberty, 13 stars	1.25	1.75
1855	Liberty, 10 stars	1.50	2.00
1854	Liberty, 13 stars, Eagle	1.50	2.05
1855	Liberty, 8 stars	1.25	1.75
1855	Liberty, 13 stars	1.50	2.00
1856	Liberty, 8 stars	1.25	1.75
1857	Liberty, 8 stars	1.25	1.75
1860	Liberty, 11 stars	1.25	1.75
1870	Liberty, 13 stars	1.25	1.75
1871	Liberty, 13 stars	1.25	1.75
1872	Indian Head, 13 stars	1.25	1.75
1873	Indian Head, 13 stars	1.25	1.75
1874	Indian Head, 13 stars	1.25	1.75
1875	Indian Head, 13 stars	1.25	1.75
1876	Over 75, 13 stars	1.75	2.00

Half Dollar, Round.

1852	Liberty, 13 stars . . . . .	.75	1.00
1853	Liberty, 13 stars . . . . .	.75	1.00
1853	Liberty, 12 stars . . . . .	.75	1.00
1853	Female std., 13 stars, Eagle	1.00	2.00
1854	Liberty, 13 stars . . . . .	.75	1.00
1854	Liberty, 11 stars . . . . .	.75	1.00
1854	Liberty, 13 stars	2.00	1.00
1856	Liberty, 12 stars . . . . .	.75	1.00
1859	Liberty, 11 stars . . . . .	.75	1.00
1866	Liberty, 10 stars . . . . .	.75	1.00
1867	Liberty, 10 stars . . . . .	.75	1.00
1867	Liberty, 13 stars . . . . .	.75	1.00
1868	Liberty, 10 stars . . . . .	.75	1.00
1869	Liberty, 10 stars . . . . .	.75	1.00
1870	Liberty, 13 stars . . . . .	.75	1.00
1871	Liberty, 13 stars . . . . .	.75	1.00
1873	Liberty, 10 stars . . . . .	.75	1.00
1875	Indian Head, 13 stars . . . . .	.75	1.00

Half Dollars, Octagonal.

1852	Indian Head, 13 stars . . . . .	.75	
1853	Indian Head, 13 stars . . . . .	.75	
1853	Liberty Head, 10 stars . . . . .	.75	
1853	Liberty, Eagle, 13 stars		1.50
1854	Indian Head, 13 stars . . . . .	.75	
1854	Liberty Head, 10 stars . . . . .	.75	
1854	Liberty, 13 stars . . . . .	.75	
1855	Indian Head, 13 stars . . . . .	.75	
1856	Indian Head, 13 stars . . . . .	.75	
1857	Indian Head, 13 stars . . . . .	.75	
1858	Indian Head, 13 stars . . . . .	.75	
1859	Indian Head, 13 stars . . . . .	.75	
1864	Liberty Head, 13 stars . . . . .	.75	
1866	Liberty Head, 9 stars		1.00
1868	Liberty Head, 9 stars		1.00
1870	Liberty Head, 13 stars . . . . .	.75	
1871	Liberty Head, 13 stars . . . . .	.75	

		Unc.
1871	Liberty Head, 9 stars	.75
1871	Liberty Head, 8 stars	.75
1871	Liberty Head, 9 stars	.75
1872	Liberty Head, 13 stars	.75
1875	Liberty Head, 13 stars	.75
1876	Indian Head, 13 stars	.75

Quarter Dollars, Round.

—	Liberty Head, 10 stars	.60
—	Liberty Head, 12 stars	.60
1853	Liberty Head, 23 stars	.60
1853	Liberty Head, 11 stars	.75
1856	Liberty Head, 10 stars	.75
1859	Liberty Head, 10 stars	.75
1864	Liberty Head, 14 stars	.75
1868	Indian Head, 13 stars	.75
1866	Indian Head, 7 stars	.75
1868	Indian Head, 7 stars	.75
1868	Liberty Head, 13 stars	.75
1870	Liberty Head, 13 stars	.75
1870	Liberty Head, 7 stars	.60
1871	Liberty Head, 13 stars	.60
1873	Liberty Head, 13 stars	.60

Quarter Dollar, Octagonal.

1852	Indian Head, 13 stars	.75
1853	Liberty Head, 13 stars, Eagle	2.00
1853	Liberty Head, 5 stars	.75
1853	Liberty Head, 4 stars	.75
1854	Liberty Head, 13 stars	.75
1854	Liberty Head, 11 stars	.75
1854	Liberty Head, 9 stars	.75
1856	Liberty Head, 12 stars	.75
1856	Liberty Head, 13 stars	.75
1859	Liberty Head, 11 stars	.75
1859	Liberty Head, 8 stars	.75
1860	Liberty Head, 15 stars	.75
1864	Liberty Head, 16 stars	.75
1866	Liberty Head, 13 stars	.75
1866	Liberty Head, 9 stars	.75
1867	Liberty Head, 13 stars	.75
1868	Liberty Head, 9 stars	.75
1868	Indian Head, 13 stars	.75
1870	Liberty Head, 13 stars	.75
1871	Liberty Head, 8 stars	.75
1871	Liberty Head, 9 stars	.75
1871	Liberty Head, 13 stars	.75
1872	Liberty Head, 13 stars	.75
1872	Head of Washington, 13 stars	.60
1873	Liberty Head, 13 stars	.60
1874	Liberty Head, 13 stars	.60
1876	Indian Head, 13 stars	.60
1880	Indian Head, 13 stars	.60

NORTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA GOLD

\$10.00 Pieces.

	Good	Fine
— Templeton Reid	\$50.00	to \$100.00

\$5.00 Pieces.

		Good	Fine
1830	Templeton Reid, Georgia Gold	20.00	40.00
—	Carolina Gold, C. Bechtler	6.00	8.00
—	North Carolina Gold, Bechtler	6.00	8.00
—	Georgia Gold, C. Bechtler	6.00	8.00
—	Carolina Gold, A. Bechtler	6.00	8.00
1834	Carolina Gold, A. Bechtler	7.00	9.00
1834	Carolina Gold, C. Bechtler	7.00	10.00

\$2.50 Gold Pieces.

1830	Georgia Gold, T. Reid	20.00	40.00
—	Carolina Gold, Bechtler	10.00	20.00
—	North Carolina Gold, Bechtler	10.00	20.00
—	Georgia Gold, Bechtler	10.00	20.00
—	North Carolina Gold, C. Bechtler	10.00	20.00

\$1.00 Gold Pieces.

—	Carolina, Bechtler	1.50	2.00
—	Carolina Gold, A. Bechtler	1.50	2.00
—	North Carolina Gold, C. Bechtler	1.50	2.00
—	North Carolina Gold, C. Bechtler	1.50	2.00

COLORADO GOLD.

\$20.00 Pieces.

1860	Clark, Gruber & Co.	30.00	40.00
1861	Clark, Gruber & Co.	35.00	50.00

\$10.00 Pieces.

1860	Clark, Gruber & Co.	15.00	20.00
1861	Clark, Gruber & Co.	12.00	15.00

\$5.00 Pieces.

1860	Clark, Gruber & Co.	5.50	8.00
1861	Clark, Gruber & Co.	6.00	8.00
1861	Parsons & Co.	200.00	300.00

\$2.50 Pieces.

1860	Clark & Co.	4.00	8.00
1861	Clark, Gruber & Co.	6.00	10.00
1861	Parsons & Co.	100.00	200.00
—	J. J. Conway & Co.	100.00	200.00

UTAH GOLD (Mormon).

\$20.00 Pieces.

1849	Clasped Hands, Eye	25.00	40.00
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\$10.00 Piece.

1849	Clasped Hands, Eye	40.00	50.00
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W \$5.00 Pieces.

1849	Clasped Hands, Eye	10.00	12.00
1850	Clasped Hands	10.00	12.00
1860	Assay Office, Lion & Bee Hive	18.00	25.00

OREGON GOLD.

\$10.00 Piece.

1849	Beaver, Oregon Exchange Co.	20.00	40.00
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\$5.00 Piece.

1849	Beaver, Oregon Exchange Co.	15.00	25.00
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JACKSON AND HARD TIMES TOKENS.

These tokens were issued during the exciting political times of Andrew Jackson and Martin VanBuren and bore quaint designs, such as Safes, Donkeys, Hogs, Ships, Turtles, Eagles, etc., also portraits of Jackson, Van Buren, Lafayette, Wm. H. Seward, etc. They usually were of the size of the U. S. Cent. Some of the mottoes were, "The Constitution as I understand it," "Not One Cent for Tribute, Millions for Defence," "I take the responsibility," "The Union Must & shall be preserved," "Down with the Bank," etc. The tradesmen's cards of the period, and now classed as "Hard Times Tokens" were usually of the same size and bore the advertisements of the firms who issued them, often with the figure of Liberty on obverse. Some of the above are rare and here is a list of prices offered for the most important of them:

	Good	Fine
Bust of Jackson to right, name. "The bank must perish."...	\$2.00	to \$5.00
Ship. "For the Constitution Hurra"	\$1.00	to \$2.00
Radiate cap. Ship. "The Glorious Whig Victory".....	\$2	to \$5.00
A hog running. Jackson in chest. Brass	50c	
Safe on turtle's back. Running jackass. Very short ground under donkey		50c to \$1
Front face bust of Jackson. Rev. eagle. Brass	50c	to \$1.00
Cheapside Token. Building, 1833	50c	to \$1.00
Bucklin's Interest Tables. "Shows at One View The exact state" etc.....		\$2 to \$4.00
Peuchbein, New Orleans, 1834	\$2.	to \$4.00
Boutwell token. Sheaf of wheat	\$2	to \$4.00
Female head to right. Rev. "Bucklin's interest tables"	50c	to \$1.00
Huckel, Burrows & Jennings, 1836	\$2	to \$4.00
Ship. Trade & Commerce. Gibbs token	\$1	to \$1.50
Loomis, Cleveland. Eagle, 1843	\$1	to \$2.00
Wm. H. Seward	10	to 25c
Wm. Verplanck	10	to 25c
American Institute. R. & W. Robinson, a hyphen between New and York		\$1 to \$2.00
Bergen Iron Works token	10	to 25c
Merchant's Exchange. Dash under word "Cent", a berry opposite second		
"E" in "Defence."	\$2	to \$4.00
Eagle, 1837. R. E. Russell	\$4	to \$6.00
Wrecked ship, VanBuren Metallic Currency. Stern points to E in "Curren-		
cy"	\$1.50	to \$3.00
Eagle on rock, 1837. "Three Cents"	\$3	to \$5.00
East Boston, Maverick Coach, 1837	\$1	to \$1.50
Roxbury Coaches. New Line, 1837	\$1	to \$1.50
Howell Works Garden. Rose, token	50c	to \$1.00
Soda Water, 1837. "Good for One Glass"	\$2	to \$4.00
Ugly head to right. Bucklin's Interest Tables, 1835	\$1	to \$2.00
Head to left. Rev. "Dry Goods" etc.	50c	to \$1.50
1843 C. W. B. Star	50c	to \$1.00
Bust of Van Buren. Rev. Eagle "Independent Treasury"....	50c	to \$1.00
Steer standing. Rev. A ship	50c	to \$1.00
Benedict & Burnham	10	to 25c
Liberty head. Maycock card	10	to 25c
Phalon's Hair Cutting Card	10	to 25c
Smith's Clocks, a clock-face	5	to 15c
Scoville. A phoenix	10	to 25c
Sweet card. Liberty head	10	to 25c
S. S. B. 1837. Rev. Cross	50c	to \$1.00

Female head to left, stars. Rev. "West Troy" etc.	50c to \$1.00
Boquet. Steer. W. Gibbs	\$1 to \$1.50
Boquet. T. D. Seaman. Rev. A steer	\$1 to \$1.50
Female head to right, stars. Rev. screwbolt	\$1 to \$2.00
J. Hall, Walker & Walton, 1834	\$1 to \$2.50
Walton, Walker & Co. 1836	\$1 to \$2.50
Arms of Pa. F. S. 50 Cents	\$1 to \$2.50
Arms of Penn'a. "One Shilling Token"	\$1 to \$2.50
O. & H. P. Boutwell card on 2 Reals piece	\$2 to \$4.00
Gustin & Blake. Stoves-Tin-Ware	\$2 to \$4.00
Nathan C. Folger. Boys and Children's Clothing	\$2 to \$4.00
J. H. Dayton. Liberty head	10 to 25c
Carpenter & Mosher. Female head	\$2 to \$3.00
W. A. Handy. Eagle	10 to 20c
Abraham Riker	5 to 15c
Gulian C. Verplanck	10 to 25c
W. L. Wilkins	10 to 20c
Jackson in chest. Donkey with thick belly	10 to 20c
Martin Van Buren. Dog by safe	\$1 to \$2.00

MISCELLANEOUS COINS, TOKENS, ETC. WANTED.

MEDALS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Busts Lincoln & Hamlin in wrth. "We will not interfere" etc. Copper. .	25c
Bust to left. "For President Abraham Lincoln of Ill." Various metals.	10 to 25c
Bust, "Bolen" underneath	15c
Small tin-type portraits, various sizes, some with Hamlin and Johnson on reverses	25 to 40c
Bust. Rev. "America," stars	15c
Bust. Rev. "A Lincoln Candt for President." Rev. Eagle, "Lehr's Needle Threaders." War token size	25 to 50c
Another, obverse as last. Rev. Venten Card.	25 to 50c
Bust to left, 1864. Rev. Stars. Cent size	15c
Obv. Small civilian bust. "Abraham Lincoln, Natus Feb 12" etc. Rev. Card of Wm. Leggett, Bramhall	25 to 50c
Bust in circle, in another a banner. Chain of five links. Bronze. .	10 to 25c
Civilian bust in blank field. Section of rail fence. Silver	50 to 60c
Bust by J. E. Roine. Lincoln Centennial medal	\$1.00
Large bust to right, "Salvator Patriae." Bronze	\$3.50
Same. White metal	\$2.50
Same type but very small medals, various metals	25 to 50c
Large bust to left. Rev. Angel placing crown on monument. Inscription in French. Bronze	\$2 to \$2.50
Bust to r. "Thou Art The Man."	10 to 20c
Bust, name. "First Colored Voter," etc. W. M.	15c
Bust to right in wreath. Rev. "If I am reelected slavery must be abolished." Bronze	40c
Busts of the Presidents, with Lincoln. Bronze	20c
Bust to left. Crossed rails, roosting fowls. Bronze	35c
Bust to right. "The man that can split rails." Brass	15c
Urn under willow tree. "A sigh the absent" etc. WM.	15c
Bust to right, 25 (Cents) below. Copper, etc.	\$1.00 to \$2.00
Bust by Key. Rev. "Shall be thenceforth" etc. Silver	\$1.50
Bust to right. "Centennial of American Independence, 1876." Silver. .	\$1.50

Bust. Rev. "The fall of Sumter."	25 to 40c
Bust to right. Rev. All-seeing eye	20c
Nude bust of Lincoln. Pattern 5c Piece. Rev. Value. Copper and Copper Nickel	\$5.00
Bust. Centennial. Phila. G. A. R. 1099. Bronze	75c
Bust. Centennial, G. A. R. Phila. 1909. Silver	\$3.50
Bust. Similar, smaller size. Bronze	50c
Bust. Similar, smaller size. Silver	\$1.50
Bust to right, "With malice toward none, with charity for all. Rev. in wrth. "The Civil War, 1861-65." Bronze, size 40 MM	\$1.00
Bust to right. N. W. Sanitary Fair, Chicago, 1865. Bronze	50c
Bust to left. Rev. "Robbins, Royce & Hard." WM	25 to 50c
1860. Bust to r. "J. D. L." under bust. Rev. Radiant eye	25 to 40c
Bust, front face. Rev. Eagle, small shield, and 8 stars	50c to \$1.00
Bust to left. "A Nation's Benefactor." Singleton card, Nashville.	50c to \$1.00
Bust to right, "Wide Awake" in five pointed star	50c to \$1.00
Bust to r. 1860. "Progress"	10 to 25c
An Axe with "The rail splitter, Honest Abe"	25 to 50c
Bust to left, name. Rev. Rail fence circle, etc.	10 to 25c
1860. Bust left on plain field. Rev. "Right man in right place"	25 to 50c
Oblong tin type with bust	25 to 40c
Obv. bust of Washn. Rev. Lincoln to left, "Reverse Lincoln"	20 to 40c
Busts of Lincoln & Washn. facing, "The father, the Savior" etc.	25 to 50c
Bust to right, "Salvator Patriae". Rev. "In memory of the Life and Death of Abraham Lincoln."	\$2 to \$3.00
Bust to right by Bovy. Rev. "Abolition of slavery" etc.	50 to 75c
Civil War Tokens in Silver	\$1.00
Head to left, stars. Rev. Abraham Lincoln, Freedom, Justice, Truth 1865. Bronze	\$.40
1865. Bust, name. Rev. "He is in glory and the nation in tears." W. M.	.25
Bust. Rev. Warner, Coin Dealer's card. Nickel	.50
1860. Bust. Rev. "Rep'n Candidate." Silver	.60
Bust. Rev. "He lived for his country." AE and Brass, each	.25
Head to right, name. Rev. Monument with name on base. Silver	.75
As last, but brass	.35
Bust. Rev. Bust of Washn. Mason's Card. Silver	.35
Bust. Rev. "The great event." WM.	.25
Bust to r. "Abr'm. Lincoln" etc. Rev. "Sine Fuco et Fallacia Homo" etc.	.40
Bust right. "Born" etc. "Made from copper taken from the ruins of Turpentine Works" etc. Copper	1.50
Head to left. "Born" etc. "Protection to Honest Industry." Rail fence; lava	.60
Bust to r. "Abe Lincoln. the Preserver of his Country." Rev. George Washington the father of his country. Rubber	.75
Railsplitter of the West. Rev. Eagle with scroll in mouth, on drug-gist's mortar. W. M.	1.00
Small reduction of the Salvator Patriae medal, by Wyon. Silver, copper and W. M. Each	.75
Busts of Lincoln & Johnson. Rev. Washn, "Freedom to all men." Silver	.75
Bust in plain field. "The right man in the right place." Silver	.75
Bust. Rev. "No more slave territory." Silver	1.00
Bust. Emblems, "Our country" etc. Silver	.40
Bust. "The Hannibal of America". Silver	.75
Bust. Rev. Emblems of war. Silver	.40
Bust. Rev. "An honest man." Silver	.75
Bust. "His memory enshrined" silver	1.00

MEDALS AND TOKENS OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Bust, "First President." Rev. his residence. Silver .....	.50
Head to left. Masonic medal. Rev. "Amor, Honor et Justitia. G. W. G. G. M." etc.	3.00
Head to left, "Washington." Rev. "A piece of copper bolt taken from the wreck of Frigate Congress," etc.	1.00
Funeral Masonic Medal. Military bust, "He is in Glory" etc. Rev. emblems of Masonry, skull, cross-bones. Silver	5.00
As last, but bronze	3.50
Bust. "A man he was to all his country dear." AE .....	.35
Bust to left. "Mt. Holly Paper Co." Silver	1.00
Season Medal. Man in field sowing grain, another plowing with oxen, house, etc. Rev. Wreath, oak and laurel, "Second Presidency of Geo. Washington," etc. Silver	4.00
Same as above. Bronze	2.00
Obv. A cow and calf, shepherd, etc. Same as last. Silver	4.00
Same as last. Bronze	2.00
Obv. View of house, a woman spinning, child, also woman weaving. Rev. as last. Silver	4.00
Same as above. Bronze	2.00
Bust with aged features. Rev. Fame	2.50
Bust in oval. "He is in Glory" etc. Gold	20.00
Same in silver	1.00
Same in pewter .....	.75
Civil War Tokens, small cent sizes with bust of Washington. Silver. ....	.75
Buttons. G. W. in center. "Long Live the President" Circle of links. Eagle and other types, large. Brass	1.00

Confederate States of America.

1861. Cent. Liberty head. Rev. Bale of cotton with barrel at each side and value. Issued in several metals including silver.....	\$3 to \$5.00
1861. Dime. Head of Jefferson Davis. "C. S. A. First President".....	\$1.50 to \$3.00
1861. Half Dollar. Obv. regular half dollar of same year. Rev. C. S. A. Shield, cap, "Confederate States of America." Originals.	\$150 to \$400
Same, restrikes by J. W. Scott (about 300 coined). Obv. flattened, obverse milled by hand	\$2.50 to \$3.50

INDIAN AND OTHER MEDALS.

George I. Indian medal. Bust. Rev. an Indian drawing a bow on a deer. Various types	\$3 to \$7.00
George II. Bust, laureated. Rev. Royal arms of the Garter. Silver.....	\$5 to \$12.00
George II. Bust. Rev. An Indian and white man seated under tree. Silver.	\$5 to \$12.00
1760. Indian medal. View of Montreal. Rev. "Onondagos" etc. Silver.	\$15.00
1762. Bust of Geo. III. Youthful bust to r. Rev. Royal arms. Silver....	\$10 to \$20
1762. Another, similar, but smaller. Silver	\$10 to \$15

Charleston Social Club. Two figures standing. "Social Club instituted Charles Town" etc. Silver	\$3 to \$5.00
1764. Bust of George III. Rev. "Happy while united". Indian with pipe.	\$5 to \$15.00
Bust of Geo. III, 1764. Rev. Royal Arms quarterly, England, France, Scotland, etc. Silver	\$10 to \$15.00
1766. William Pitt. Bust. Rev. "The man who having saved" etc. Silver medal	\$1.50
Bust of Pitt front-face. Rev. Cap between two clasped hands. Brass. . .	\$1.50
1773. Bust of Pitt. Rev. The right Hono. Commodore Howe. Brass. . .	\$1.50
1775. William Penn. Bust, name. Rev. Penn and Indian standing. 1681. Silver	\$3 to \$5.00
Bust of George III. Rev. No legend. A lion reposing under a small tree, a wolf barking at him at right; church, houses, etc. Silver. . .	\$15 to \$25
Battle of Germantown. View of battle. Rev. "Germantown Oct. 4, 1777." Silver	\$15.00
Same, copper or brass	\$2.00
1780. Obv. "Rebellion to Tyrants is obedience to God." Arms of Virginia, a woman in armour, etc. Rev. "Happy while united." In exergue, 1780. Indian under tree, etc. Copper	\$5 to \$7.50
Bust of Geo III to right, name. Rev. Royal arms surrounded by the garter and surmounted by a crown, lion at left, unicorn at right. Silver. . .	\$12 to \$15.00
John Jacob Astor "Fort Union, U. M. O." Rev. tomahawk and pipe. Various	\$10 to \$15.00
Obv. Bust of a President of the U. S. Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, etc., to Grant. Revs. clasped hands, tomahawk and pipe. Indian and white man standing by flag, etc. Silver only.	\$7 to \$10.00
Bust of Naval or Army officer. 1812-14. Rev. Sea or Land Battle. Silver only	\$7 to \$12.00

CIVIL WAR TOKENS.

Small tokens of the size of an Indian head cent, which circulated during our Civil War, 1861-65. These were of private issue. There are many hundred varieties bearing various mottoes, Indian heads, cards of merchants etc. We pay . . . . .	.75c per 100
Ohio War Tokens	\$2.00 per 100
Other Western Tokens	\$1.25 per 100

VARIOUS MEDALS AND TOKENS WANTED AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES.

Atwoods, George Washington mounted. "Carry Me to Atwoods" etc. \$	3.00
Allebach, Jeweler, Philadelphia. Silver . . . . .	.40
Amsden, N. C., Genoa, Ill. Card . . . . .	.15
Back, G. W., Pratt St. Nickel . . . . .	.75
Bale & Smith's Card, Washington token. Washn. mounted	2.00
Bale & Smith, Engravers, etc. . . . .	.35
Bell, A., Yonkers, N. Y. 1854. . . . .	.40
Berry, C. M., Philadelphia. Rev. blank. Silver . . . . .	.40
Bragaw, E. & C., card. Hat Mfrs. By Wright & Bale . . . . .	.50
Brimelow, Silver. . . . .	.40
Bohennan, Dr. Bohennan's Medical Office, St. Louis . . . . .	.50
Brown, John. Bust by J. Wurden. Bronze	2.00
Parnum, P. T. View of the Museum. Tin . . . . .	.15

Bondy Bros., N. Y.	25 to 50c
Bailey, Ward & Co., N. Y.	25 to 75c
Beck's Public Baths. Nude female . . . . .	.50
Carroll, Charles, of Carrollton. Medals. Bust. 90th Anniversary . . .	2.50
Chapman. Soda. Silver . . . . .	.50
Civil War tokens, Heads, Mottoes, etc, in silver . . . . .	.50
Clinton, Dewitt. Bust. Rev. City Hall . . . . .	.25
Clinton Lunch. Helmeted head. Silver . . . . .	.75
Collins Ready Made Linen & Fancy Store . . . . .	.50
Cook, Henry. Coin dealer. AE . . . . .	.25
Cash Paid for Produce. Stars, leaves . . . . .	.25
Castle Garden. View of the Garden. Eagle, scroll. Oval taken	1.00
Coffin, Tristram. Bronze, silvered . . . . .	.60
Coffin, Tristram, the "First of the Race" etc. 4 hands clasped	1.00
Curtis, J. K. Antiquary. Silver . . . . .	.40
Curtis, J. K. Same. Rev. J. Allan. Silver . . . . .	.40
Collins, Ready Made Clothing . . . . .	.20
Currier & Greeley, Boston . . . . .	.20
Cook, Henry. Coins & Medals. W. M. . . . .	.20
Death to Traitors. Iron Brigade. . . . .	.35
Durkee & Co. Three Jackasses . . . . .	.15
Day, Newell & Day . . . . .	.50c to \$1.00
Erie Canal Medal. Silver. Neptune	1.00
Feuchtwanger, Dr. L., 377 Broadway	1.50
Feuchtwanger & Co., 2 Cortland St., NY	1.50
Feuchtwanger Card. Three cents. Eagle stdg. with open wings . . .	1.00
Forrest, Edwin. Large bronze with bust	1.50
Forrest, Edwin, Medal. Silver	2.50
Forrest, Edwin, Medal. Bronze	1.00
Field, W., 148 Chatham St. . . . .	.20
Franklin, Benjamin. "Reward of" . . . . .	.40
Franklin, Benj. Civil War token with bust. Silver . . . . .	.50
Franklin, Benj., of Philadelphia, LLD. F. R. S. Rev. Tree struck by lightning	1.50
Franklin, Benj. Bust in fur cap. Rev. Blank. Terra Cotta . . . . .	.75
Franklin, Benj. Bust. Franklin institute award, silver, large	1.50
Franklin, Benj. Bust left. Mech's Literary Assoc's. Bronze . . . . .	.40
Franklin, Benj. Bust right "Champion of American Liberty" AE . . .	.70
Franklin, Benj. Bust left "In peace friends," Oval . . . . .	.20
Franklin, Benj. Bust left. "Souvenir Franklin Institute." Brass . . .	.25
Goodyear, A., & Sons, Philadelphia, Mfgs. Pitchforks	1.00
Goldbert, J. Saddlery Warehouse . . . . .	.20
"Green & Wetmore, Hardware, etc." Rev. Spade & Shovel crossed . .	1.50
Grinnell Expedition. "Advance & Rescue." Silver	2.00
Gibbs. Good for one Ride	25 to 75c
Hamilton, Alexander. Bust. Rev. U. S. Bank, 1795. AE	1.00
Harrison, W. H. "Log Cabin To Let, Possession Given" etc, . . . . .	.50
Harrison, W. H. Bust. Six soldiers left of cabin . . . . .	.40
Harrison, W. H. Bust front face. Liberty feeding eagle	1.50
Harrison, W. H. Bare head. "Hero & Statesman" etc . . . . .	.50
Harrison, W. H. Bust. Bunker Hill Monument. Silver	1.50
Harrison, W. H. Nine soldiers near cabin . . . . .	.60
Harrison, W. H. Bust uniformed, name. "Weighed in the balance & Found wanting." Log cabin, eagle, balances, brass . . . . .	.20
Harrison, Wm. H. Bust. Rev. Log Cabin. Silver	1.00
Harrison, Wm. H. Bust. Born Feby. 9, 1778 (error in date) Tin . . .	.35
Hamilton & White, Chicago . . . . .	.15
Henderson & Lossing, Poughkeepsie, NY	1.50
Hewett, Bonesetter . . . . .	.15

Hooks Card. Bust of Franklin by Bale . . . . .	.50
Irving, Washington. Large Bronze medal by Henning	1.00
Idler, R. K. Washn. Half Dollar, silver . . . . .	.75
Jackson, Andrew. Bust. "The Nation's Pride." Silver	1.00
Jackson, Andrew. Small eagle, shield. Rev. "General Jackson the Gallant & Successful Defender of New Orleans" etc. WM. . . . .	.50
Jackson, Andrew. Bust to r. "And. Jackson" etc. Rev. "Hero of New Orleans" etc. in Oak wreath. WM. . . . .	.40
Bust to left. "And. Jackson President" etc. Rev. Eagle, arrows, 24 stars. W. M. . . . .	.40
J. J. B. Steamboat. Rev. blank. Silver . . . . .	.50
Knight, Soda. Silver . . . . .	.40
Lafayette. Bust with aged features. Monument	1.00
Lafayette. Bust. Rev. Head of L. Philippe . . . . .	.25
Libertas Americana Medal. Head with cap over shoulder. Silver only	7.50
Lind, Jenny. Large AE medal with bust	1.50
Lind, Jenny. Queen of Song. Small, silver . . . . .	.50
Lind, Jenny. Bust. Rev. Castle Garden. W. M. . . . .	.30
Lind, Jenny. Bust. Rev. Harp & bird. W. M. . . . .	.35
Lind, Jenny. Bust. Rev. Lyre. W. M. . . . .	.35
Mulligan, H. Phila. War Token. Silver, with bust . . . . .	.60
Mulligan, H. Eagle. Silver . . . . .	.60
Mulligan, H. A watch. Silver . . . . .	.60
Morgan & Orr, Phila. 1855 . . . . .	.15
New Haven Numismatic Society. 1862. State Coins . . . . .	.40
Nicholson. Scales. Half Dime. Silver . . . . .	.35
Orr, Arthur. Bust. Rev. "Born" etc. Silver . . . . .	.50
Parmelee, Edwin, 340 Pearl St., NY . . . . .	.20
Peale's Museum. Admit Bearer. Rev. Parthenon	1.25
Peale, Charles Wilson, Philadelphia Museum. Silver	1.50
Peale, Charles Wilson, Philadelphia Museum. Bronze . . . . .	.35
People's Omnibus Line. German silver, oval . . . . .	.25
Parmelee Bowling Saloon, "Quite Comfortable." Bust of a toper	1.00
Park Theatre. View of theatre. "The Theatre at New York—Amer- ica"	1.50
Pifer, H., & Co., Rheims . . . . .	.20
Rahming, Edward, Long Island . . . . .	.50
Randall & Co. Baltimore. Silver . . . . .	.40
Raikes, Robert. Bust. Tin . . . . .	.25
Ricketts Circus. Oak Branches. Arms	1.00
Risley & McCullum's Hippodrome, N. Y. . . . .	.20
Robbins, Royce & Hard. Silver . . . . .	.60
Ross, Cincinnati. Silver . . . . .	.40
Rutter, Wm. Boston. Rags . . . . .	.40
Rutter, William, Card . . . . .	.15
S. M. W. Gouverneur, NY. Rev. Blank. Silver . . . . .	.40
Scoville, J. M. L. & W. H. Buildings. Pewter . . . . .	.15
Snyder, Shankland & Co. Copper . . . . .	.15
Spering, Good & Co. . . . .	.15
Schoonmaker, W. H. NY. . . . .	.15
Soulsby, Robert, Balto. Silver . . . . .	.40
Stoner & Schroyer, Adamsville, O. Silver. Eagle . . . . .	.75
Stoner & Schroyer. Same. Indian head. Silver . . . . .	.75
Snydam & Boyd . . . . .	.25 to 50c
Thomas & Co., H. E., Wholesale. Spade & shovel crossed. WM.	1.00
Tatout Bros., New Orleans . . . . .	.15
Tredwell, Kissam & Co., Grand Canal . . . . .	.15
Trested, Die Sinker, NY. Shield. Various . . . . .	.60

Van Buren, Martin. Bust to right, name. Rev. in oak and wheat wreath "Inaugurated March 4, A. D. 1837"	1.00
Van Buren, Martin. Bust. Rev. Scales, etc. Silver	1.25
Van Buren, Martin. Bust, name "& Democracy". Rev. Arbor, eagles, rose bushes. W. M. ....	.25
Van Buren, M. "The advocate" etc. Rev. A safe, OK. W. M. ....	.50
Van Buren, M. Bust left. Rev. Eagle, balances. W. M. ....	.35
Van Buren, M. Bust by Smith. Eagle as on Feuchtwanger's cent. W. M. ....	.40
Van Buren, M. Bust. Temple of Liberty. W. M. ....	.25
Van Buren, M. Bust, name, "Democracy". Rev. Scott. W. M. ....	.35
Van Buren, M. Bust r. "The Principles & Prudence" etc. A man plowing. W. M. ....	.50
Van Buren, M. Bust left. Flag & staff Democrats, etc. Brass. ....	.35
Van Buren, M. Bust. Dog guarding safe. Brass .....	.60
Van Buren, M. Head r. date 1849. "Free Soil" etc. Shell, brass. ....	.50
Wayne, Maj. Gen. Anthony. For Battle of Stony Point. Bronze, large	1.50
Whitefield, Rev. George, medal .....	.25
Whitney, Glass Works. Thick. Silver .....	.50
Whitney Glass Works. Silver, thinner planchet .....	.50
Wright & Bale, 68 Nassau St. Bust of Washington .....	.40
Wright & Bale. Bust of Franklin in Fur Cap .....	.60
Washington Market Chowder Club. Bust of Washington	1.50
"Williams Rd. Union Hall," etc. Heart in open hand. Bale .....	.50
Wolfe, C. I. & D. N. Y. Grand Canal .....	.15
Wolfe, Clark & Spies. Head of Washington. Rev. Jackson .....	.50
Wolfe, Spies & Clark. Jackson in oval .....	.75
Wolfe, Spies & Clark. Jackson in oblong octagon. "President." Obverse as last	1.00
Wolfe, Spies & Clark. Same obv. Rev. Geo. IV, King of Great Britain .....	.75
Yeatman & Co. Good for Two Bits. Eagles	1.50
Zahm Card, Lancaster. Franklin. Silver .....	.35
Zahm card. Nickel .....	.15

COLONIAL AND CONTINENTAL PAPER MONEY, ETC.

Connecticut	10 to 25c
Georgia	25 to 50c
Massachusetts.	10c to \$5.00
New Hampshire	25c to 50c
New York	5c to \$5.00
North Carolina	10c to 25c
Pennsylvania. Notes Printed By Benj. Franklin	15 to 30c
Notes signed by Francis Hopkinson and John Morton	15 to 25c
South Carolina	10 to 75c
Vermont.	25 to \$5.00
Virginia	10 to 20c
Other Colonial and Continental bills .....	.5 to 10c each

OLD UNCURRENT BANK BILLS.

\$1.25, \$1.50 notes	10 to 15c
\$25 Notes (signed)	25c
\$500 notes. Signed	10 to 25c
\$1,000 notes, Signed	25 to 50c
\$7 notes. Signed	10c
\$8 notes, signed	15c
Other Bank Bills, \$1 or above, signed, and issued north of Virginia	\$1.50 per 100

CONFEDERATE TREASURY NOTES.

\$5. 1861, lithographed by J. Manouvrier	25c to 50c
\$50. Three negroes in field, Nat'l Bk. Note Co.	50c to \$1.00
\$100. Train of Cars. Nat'l. Bk. Note Co. green	\$1.00
\$500. Rural scene, cattle, etc, green note, by Nat'l Bk Note Co..	\$5 to \$12
\$1,000. Busts of Jackson & Calhoun. Green note by Nat'l. Bk. Note Co.	\$4 to \$10.00
\$50 Bill. Engraved by Southern Bk Note Co. Black & Green..	50c to \$1.00
\$100. Train of cars, engraved by Southern Bk. Note Co.....	50c to \$1.00
\$100. 1862-63. Negroes Hoeing Cotton	5 to 10c
\$100. Bust of Mrs. Davis.....	3 to 6c
50c notes, pink paper	\$1 per 100
\$1 bills	\$1.50 per 100
\$2.00 bills	\$1.50 per 100
\$5.00 bills	\$1.50 per 100
\$10 bills .....	.75c per 100
\$20 bills	\$1.50 per 100
\$50 bills	\$3.00 to \$4.00 per 100
\$100 bills, trains of cars	\$2.00 per 100
\$500 bills, Jackson .....	.20

ENCASED POSTAGE STAMPS.

Current U. S. Postage Stamps of the Civil War period, with mica over the face, enclosed in a circular, or oblong brass frame. These were issued when small change was scarce in denominations as follows: 1c. blue, 3c red; 5c, brown; 10c, green; 12c black; 24c violet; 30c, orange and 90c blue. On the reverse the advertisements of various business firms. Following is a list and prices paid for stamps in fine condition:

Aerated Bread Co., N. Y. City, 1ct.	\$1.00	to \$2.00
Ayer's Cathartic Pills, 1ct, 3ct, 10ct .....	.50	.75
Ayer's Pills, Take, 1ct, 3ct .....	.50	.75
Ayer's Sarsaparilla, 1ct, 3ct, 5ct, 10ct .....	.50	.75
Bailey & Co., Phila., 1, 3, 5, 10 .....	.75	1.50
Bates, Jos. L., Boston, 1, 5, 10	1.00	2.00
Brown's Bronchial Troches, 1, 3, 5, 10 .....	.75	1.25
Buhl, F. & Co., Detroit, 1	1.00	2.00
Burnett's Cocaine Kalliston, 1, 3, 5, 10	1.00	1.25
Clafin, A. M., Hopkinson, R. I., 1ct	3.00	5.00
Cook, H. A., Evansville, Ind., 5, 10	2.00	3.00
Dougan, The Hatter, N. Y. City, 1, 3, 5	1.50	2.00
Drake's Plantation Bitters, 1, 3, 5, 10 .....	.75	1.00
Ellis McAlpine & Co., Cincinnati, 3, 5, 10, 24	1.00	2.00
Evans, G. G., California Wines, 1, 3, 5	1.00	2.00
Gage Bros. & Drake, Chicago, 1, 3, 5, 10	1.00	1.25
Gault, J., Patent Aug. 2, 1862, 1, 3, 5, 10, 12, 24, 30, 90...	1.00	2.50
Hopkins, L. & Co., Cincinnati, O., 1, 3, 5	1.00	2.50
Hunt & Nash, Irving House, N. Y. City, 1, 5, 10, 12	1.00	2.50
Kirkpatrick & Gault, N. Y. City, 1, 3, 5, 10, 12, 24, 30 .....	.75	3.00
Lord & Taylor, N. Y. City, 1, 3, 5, 10, 12, 24, 30 .....	.75	3.00
Mendum's Wine Store, N. Y., 1, 3, 5 .....	.75	1.00
Miles, B. F., Peoria, Ill., 1	1.00	2.00
North Am. Life Ins. Co., N. Y., 1, 3, 5 .....	.75	1.00
Norriss, John W., Chicago, Ill., 1	1.00	2.00
Pearce, Tolle & Holton, Cincinnati, 3, 5	2.00	4.00

Sands Ale, Drink, 5, 10	1.00	2.50
Schapker & Bussing, Evansville, Ind., 3, 5, 10	1.50	3.00
Shillito, John & Co., Cincinnati, O., 1, 3, 5, 10	1.00	3.00
Steinfeld, S., N. Y. City, 1	1.00	2.00
Taylor, N. & G., Co., Phila., 1, 3, 5, 10 .....	.75	1.50
Wier & Laramie, Montreal, 1, 5, 10	3.00	6.00
White, The Hatter, N. Y. City, 1, 3, 5, 10 .....	.75	1.50

U. S. FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

Used during the Rebellion, issued from 1862 to 1876.

The following prices will be paid for notes in new crisp condition only.

First Issue—Perforated Edges.

5 Cents, Bust of Jefferson, Brown	\$.25
10 Cents, Bust of Washington, Green .....	.40
25 Cents, 5 Busts of Jefferson, Brown .....	.60
50 Cents, 5 Busts of Washington, Green .....	.90

Plain Edges.

5 Cents, Bust of Jefferson, Brown .....	.10
10 Cents, Bust of Washington, Green .....	.15
25 Cents, 5 Busts of Jefferson, Brown .....	.30
50 Cents, 5 Busts of Washington, Green .....	.65

Bust of Washington in Bronze, Oval Frame in Centre of Note.

Second Issue.

5 Cents, Brown Back .....	.10
5 Cents, Brown Back, with Bronze Letters .....	.15
5 Cents, Brown Back, Fibre Paper .....	.15
10 Cents, Green Back .....	.15
10 Cents, Green Back, Bronze Letters .....	.15
10 Cents, Green Back, Fibre Paper .....	.25
25 Cents, Purple Back .....	.30
25 Cents, Purple Back, Bronze Letters .....	.35
25 Cents, Purple Back, Fibre Paper .....	.50
50 Cents, Carmine Back .....	.75
50 Cents, Carmine Back, Fibre Paper .....	.85
50 Cents, Carmine Back, Bronze Letters .....	.85

Third Issue.

3 Cents, Green Back, Bust of Washington .....	.20
5 Cents, Green Back, Bust of Clark .....	.15
5 Cents, Carmine Back, Bust of Clark .....	.40
10 Cents, Green Back, Bust of Washington .....	.15
10 Cents, Carmine Back, Bust of Washington .....	.50
25 Cents, Green Back, Bust of Fessenden .....	.30
25 Cents, Carmine Back, Bust of Fessenden .....	.60
50 Cents, Green Back, Bust of Spinner .....	.60
50 Cents, Carmine Back, Bust of Spinner	1.00
50 Cents, Green Back, Justice Seated .....	.75
50 Cents, Carmine Back, Justice Seated	1.00

Fourth Issue.

10 Cents, Green Back, Bust of Liberty .....	.12
15 Cents, Green Back, Bust of Columbia .....	.30
25 Cents, Green Back, Bust of Washington .....	.30
50 Cents, Green Back, Bust of Lincoln .....	.75
50 Cents, Green Back, Bust of Stanton .....	.55

Fifth Issue.

10 Cents, Green Back and Seal, Bust Meredith .....	.15
10 Cents, Green Back, Red Seal, Bust Meredith .....	.12
25 Cents, Green Back, Bust of Walker .....	.27
50 Cents, Green Back, Bust of Dexter .....	.60
50 Cents, Green Back, Bust of Crawford .....	.55

Supplement to Third Issue.

Front and Backs Always Separate.

15 Cents, Busts of Grant and Sherman	1.00
The above quotations for fractional currency, are for new crisp specimens only. Circulated specimens are of less value.	

RARE OR SCARCE CANADIAN COINS AND TOKENS.

Plate Nos.		Fine	Unc.
126	Louis XIV. Bust. Shield. "Gloriam Regni, 1670"		
15	Sols.	\$25.00 to	50.00
127	Similar types. 5 Sols	2.00	3.00
128	L. Crowned 1670. Double De La Merique Francoise	10.00	20.00
129	Louis XV. Bust. XII Deniers. 1717	5.00	10.00
130	Louis XV. Similar. VI Deniers	5.00	10.00
	L's crossed, "Colonies Francoises" .....	.10	.25
	L. Crowned L. XV. etc. Marque .....	.10	.20
	Similar types, but smaller, ½ Marque .....	.25	.75
131	Busts of Louis XV. Rev. Indian. Silver	2.00	3.50
131	Same, copper .....	.50	.75
132	Obv. Two figures standing. Rev. Mercury flying. Silver	2.00	4.00
132	As last, but copper	1.00	2.00
133	Bust of L. XV. Mercury flying. Silver	2.00	4.00
134	Smaller bust of L. XV. Rev. as last. Silver	2.00	4.00
134	Similar, copper	1.00	2.00
135	Bust of L. XV. Rev. two worlds. Silver	2.00	4.00
135	Similar, but copper	1.00	2.00
136	Bust of L. XV. Rev. a beaver. Silver	2.00	4.00
137	Similar, but copper	1.00	2.00
138	Variety of bust. Same rev. Silver	2.00	4.00
	Bust of L. XV. Rev. Galley. Silver	2.00	3.00
	As last, but copper .....	.50	1.00
	Figure standing, "Ut Toto Servet". Rev. as last. Silver	2.00	4.00
139	Bust of L. XV. Rev. Swarm of bees. Silver	2.00	4.00
140	Bust of L. XV. Rev. Neptune & Warrior. Silver.	2.00	4.00
140	As last, but copper	1.00	2.00
141	Bust of L. XV. Rev. Swarm of bees. Silver	2.00	4.00
141	Similar, but copper	1.00	2.00
142	Bust of L. XV. Rev. Eagles over sea. Silver	2.00	4.00
142	Similar, but copper	1.00	2.00
143	Bank of Montreal Penny. Side view of building, date 1838	15.00	25.00

144	Similar types, but half penny, date 1838	5.00	10.00
144	Similar half penny, but date is 1839	5.00	10.00
146	Similar types of Penny, but date 1839	15.00	20.00
145	Bridge Tokens. Obv. bear "De La Chesnaye a L'-		
147	Isle De Montreal," etc. Various reverses, "Char-		
to 154	rette," "Personne", "Cheval," "Caleche"	5.00	15.00
	Magdalen Island Penny. A codfish .....	.10	1.00
	Bank of Montreal Penny. Front view of building.		
	Rev. has "City Bank" on ribbon	1.50	2.50
	Bank of Montreal ½ D. Front view of building.		
	date 1845 only	2.00	3.00
	Penny. Habitant standing. Rev. Quebec Bank...		.25
	Montreal & Lachine Ry. Holed center	1.00	1.50
155	Rude Head. "Vexator Canadensis" .....	.25	.50
156	Similar .....	.25	.50
157	Lauzon 4 pence. Steamboat. Pewter	5.00	12.00
158	Molson. A barrel, distilling tools .....	.40	.60
159	R. W. Owen. Ship	5.00	10.00
	Thomas Mullins. Ship .....	.10	.20
	Haysenholder & Bohle, Montreal token	3.00	5.00
160	Hunterstown, 1852, ½ D.	3.00	5.00
	Weir & Larminie, Encased Postage Stamps	3.00	5.00
	Devins & Bolton, head .....	.20	.30
	Cardinal Token. A beaver .....	.10	.20
	Checker Club token .....	.10	.25
	Guilbault Token .....	.10	.25
	Tremblay Token .....	.10	.15
	Durocher Token .....	.10	.25
	Archambault Token .....	.10	.20
161	Kollmyer. Rev. a Ship	5.00	7.50
	T. Bergeron token, Montreal .....	.50	1.00
	M. Bacquet, lead token .....	.25	.50
	T. Duseaman. Boquet .....	.10	.15
	J. Roy, Montreal .....	.20	.40
162	Boquet Sou. "Pro Bono Publico"		50.00
163	Boquet Sou. Rev. Bank Token ½ Penny, Montreal	5.00	10.00
164	Boquet Sou	5.00	10.00
165	Boquet Sou .....	.25	.50
166	Boquet Sou	5.00	10.00
167	Boquet Sou	2.00	3.00
168	Boquet Sou	5.00	10.00
169	Boquet Sou .....	.25	.50
170	Boquet Sou .....	.25	.50
171	Boquet Sou .....	.25	.50
172	Boquet Sou	5.00	10.00
173	Boquet Sou .....	.25	.50
	For Boquet Sou tokens not shown on these plates I		
	pay One to Two Cents apiece.		
174	Canada ½ D Token, 1794. River God	2.00	4.00
40	British Settlements ½ D. 1796	4.00	7.50
	Obv. Ship. Rev. "1816 ½ D." .....	.10	.15
	Obv. Ship. Rev. A barrel, "Upper Canada" .....	.25	.40
	Similar. "Jamaica" on barrel	2.00	3.00
175	Lesslie 2 Pence. Justice standing. Large	2.00	4.50
	Nicklaus Hotel. 5 Cents	1.50	3.00
	M. Kiefer. 5 Cents	1.00	2.00
	Pritchard & Andrews ½d .....	.50	.75
	Sam'l May & Co. Toronto .....	.10	.25
	J. Hooper .....	.10	.25

176	Anchor ½ Dollar. Arms. Date 1820	1.00	2.00
	Similar, dated 1822 .....	.75	1.00
	Anchor ¼ dollar. Similar. date 1820 .....	.50	.75
	Half Penny. Harp. Rev. "Ships, Colonies & Commerce" .....	.50	1.00
178	Head of Geo. III. Colonial 1/50 Dollar, 1823	5.00	10.00
	Similar, "1/100 Dollar"	5.00	7.50
	Nova Scotia, Geo. IV ½ Penny, date 1382.....	3.00	4.00
	Carritt & Alport .....	.10	.15
	Geo. II. Bust. Rev. Ship. "For convenience of trade, 1814" .....	.15	.30
	Bust Geo. Rev. "Genuine British Copper ½ D."..	.10	.20
	White's Barrel Token .....	.10	.25
179	Nova Scotia, New Brunswick ½ D. "Success' Ship Robert Hopwood & Son. Arms	1.00	2.00
	White's Farthing .....	.50	.75
	Halifax Ferry Token .....	.10	.20
	Blackley & Co. Brass. Head .....	.10	.15
	Good for One R. S. Token .....	.10	.20
	Bust of Victoria, New Brunswick ¼ D. Date 1861.	.10	.15
	St. John ½ D. Token. Ship .....	.10	.20
180	F. McDermott. Arms. "Depository of Art"	3.00	4.00
181	Prince Edw. Is. Sheaf of Wheat. Rev. Plow	3.00	5.00
182	Anse Canot. Name. Rev. Various values "10" &c	5.00	7.50
183	Bust Geo. III, 1820. Rev. A beaver. Copper	5.00	10.00
184	Hudson Bay Tokens. Arms, 1, ½, ¼, ⅛ (Skins)	.40	.60
185	Similar to last, ¼ (Skin) .....	.40	.60
186	British Columbia \$20 Pattern. Obv. Crown "Government of British Columbia". Rev. "20 Dollars, 1862". Gold	200.00	300.00
187	Same types, but Ten Dollars. Gold	150.00	200.00
	The last two, but in silver	20.00	35.00
188	Peter McAuslane, St. Johns, N. F.	2.00	4.00
	George III. 1812-13. Penny tokens. Unc. only....		.25
	Trade & Navigation ¼ D, 1813 .....	.10	.25
189	Bust of Wellington, dated penny .....	.25	1.00
190	Bust of Wellington. Undated .....	.25	1.00
	Wellington ½ D. Bust. Rev. Name .....	.05	.15
191	Field Marshall Wellington 1 D. Date 1813 ....	.25	.75
192	Half penny. Obv. Very small ship. "Ships, Colonies & Commerce"	1.00	2.00
193	Ship (like cut). "Ships, Colonies & Commerce".	.50	1.00
194	Half Penny. Ship. Rev. "1858"	1.00	2.00
195	Bust of Wellington. Rev. Harp. ½ D. ....	.20	.30
196	Penny. Rev. Harp, date 1805 .....	.25	.50
197	R. H. C. Penny. Ship, 1814 .....	.50	.75
198	Half penny. Bust Wellington. Rev. "Trade & Commerce, 1811" .....	.50	.75
199	Marquis Wellington. Commerce, 1813 ½ D. ....	.10	.25
200	Bust Wellington, battles. 1d Token, 1813 .....	.50	1.00
201	Bust Wellington, as last. Rev. Cossack. 1 D....	.50	.75
202	Ship. R. H. C. Farthing, date 1812 .....	.50	1.00
203	Success to Trade. Rev. Commerce ½ D. ....	.10	.25
204	Head. Rev. Commercial Change .....	.05	.15
	Ship Penny. Undated. Value .....	.10	.25
	Ship with American flag. "Ships Colonies & Commerce" .....	.10	.20
	Ship with Am. Flag. W. & B. N. Y. below it. Rev. as last .....	.10	.20

PRICES I PAY FOR SOME WELL KNOWN BRITISH GOLD COINS.

ENGLAND.

	Fine
Edward III. Cross, shield. Quarter Noble	\$ 2.50
Edward III. King in ship. Noble	6.00
Richard II. King in ship. Noble	6.00
Henry V. King in ship. Cross. Noble	6.00
Edward IV. King in ship. Cross. Noble	6.00
Henry VI. Two shields, etc. Cross. Henricus, etc. Salute	4.00
Henry VII. Angel & dragon. Name, etc. Angel	6.00
Henry VIII. Angel, dragon. Angel	5.00
Henry VIII. King crowned in robes, seated. Sovereign	10.00
Mary. Queen seated on throne. Sovereign, first dated English coin	12.50
Edward VI. Bust, crowned. Shield. Crown	5.50
Elizabeth. Bust. Arms	7.00
Elizabeth. Bust (1601), crowned. ER at sides. Pound sovereign..	7.50
Elizabeth. Bust. Half Sovereign	5.00
Elizabeth. Bust. Arms. ER. Crown	3.00
Elizabeth. Bust. Arms. Half Crown	\$3 to \$4
James I. Angel, Ship. Angel	5.50
Same type. Half Angel	3.00
James I. Rose both sides. King enthroned. Rose Ryal	6.00
James I. Bust. Arms. Unite	5.00
James I. Bust in armour. Arms. Faciam Eos, etc. Sovereign	6.00
James I. Bust laureated. Arms, cross. 20 Shillings	5.50
James I. Bust. Rev. as last. 10 Shillings	2.50
James I. Bust. Arms. 5 shillings	1.25
Chas. I. Half Length Bust. Rev. RELIG. PROT. etc. 3 Pounds.	\$25 to \$40
Chas. I. Michl. Ship. Angel.	5.50
Chas. I. Bust. Arms. XX. Unite	7.00
Chas. I. Similar types. Double crown X	4.50
Chas. I. Bust. Arms. Crown	3.00
Chas. I. Bust. Relig. Prot. etc. XX Unite	7.50
Commonwealth. Shields. "God With Us." 20 Shillings XX	7.50
Commonwealth. Same types. Double crown X	5.00
Commonwealth. Same types. Crown	4.00
Cromwell, Protector. Bust. Arms. Broad by Simon	20.00
Cromwell. Same types. Half broad	15.00
Cromwell. Same types. 50 Shillings	20.00
Charles II. Bust. Arms. CR. Unite	6.50
Charles II. Same types. Double crown. X	4.00
Charles II. Bust. Arms. C. R. Crown	3.50
Charles II. Bust. Rev. XX. Unite	7.00
Charles II. Bust. Rev. Arms. X. Dble. Crown	4.50
Charles II. Bust. Arms. V. Crown	3.00
Charles II. Head. Arms. Milled money. 5 Guineas	27.50
Charles II. Same types, milled. 2 Guineas	11.50
Charles II. Same types. Guinea	6.00
Charles II. Bust. Arms. Half Guinea	4.00
James II. Bust. Arms. 5 Guineas	27.00
James II. Same, 2 Guineas	11.50
James II. Same types. Guinea	6.00
James II. Same. Half Guinea	3.00
William & Mary. Same types. 5 Guineas	27.00
William & Mary. 2 Guineas	11.00

	Fine
William & Mary. 1 Guinea	6.00
William & Mary. ½ Guinea	3.50
Anne. 5 Guineas	27.00
Anne. 2 Guineas	11.00
Anne. 1 Guinea	6.00
Anne. ½ Guinea	3.50
George I. Guinea	6.00
George I. Half Guinea	3.00
George I. ½ Guinea	3.00
George I. ¼ Guinea	1.75
George II. Guinea	5.50
George II. Half Guinea	2.75
George II. I. Spade Guinea	5.75

PRICES I PAY FOR RARE SCOTCH GOLD COINS.

David II. Noble	\$ 6.00
Robert II. Lion in shield. Lion	6.00
Robert III. 1 St. Andrew	6.00
James I. Lion	6.00
James II. Lion	6.00
James III. 1 St. Andrew	6.00
James IV. 1 St. Andrew	6.00
James V. Unicorn with shield. Cross. Unicorn	6.00
James V. Bust. Rev. C. K. Ryal	6.50
James V. Lion. Crow. 1 Ecu	4.00
James V. Rev. Lion. 1 Bonnet	4.00
Mary. Lion. Rev. M. R. 20 Shillngs	7.50
Mary. Lion	7.50
Mary. Bust. Rev. Maria Regina. Lion	7.50
Mary. Same types. Half Lion	6.00
Mary. Bust. Lion. Ryal	8.00
Mary. Same types. Half Ryal	6.00
Mary. Arms. France & Scotland. Ms in cross. Crown	4.00
Mary. Busts Francis & Mary facing. Ducat	5.00
James VI. Bust, bareheaded. Noble	6.00
James VI. Lion rampant. Cross. Lion	6.00
James VI. Same types. ⅔ Lion	4.50
James VI. Same types. ⅓ Lion	3.00
James VI. Ship. Rev. Rose formation oval	6.50
James VI. King mounted. 1 Rider	6.00
Same types. Half Rider	4.00
James VI (James I of England). Bust to waist. Unite	6.00
James VI. Bust. Double Crown	6.00
James VI. Same types. Crown	3.00
James VI. Same types. ½ thistle crown	3.00
Charles I. Bust to waist. Arms. Unite	6.50
Charles I. Bust. Arms. ½ Unite	5.00
Charles I. Same types. ¼ Unite	3.00
Charles I. Head. Arms. ⅛ Unite	2.50
William II. Bust. Arms. Pistole	3.50
William II. Same types. Half Pistole	3.00

BRITISH SILVER COINS.

English Silver Coins.

	Fine
Early types, Roman times. Human heads, horse, etc., chiefly denarius and half denarius size, copied after Roman coins.....\$	.35
Cunobelinus. Various types, after Roman coins, heads, griffins, animals, horses. Chiefly half denarius size .....	.50
Seeattae. Half denarius size, rude heads, squares, circles, swastikas, animals, etc. ....	.35
Anglo Saxon, etc. Egcbert. Name. Penny	1.00
Eadbearht. Name. Penny	1.00
Baldred. Name, title. Penny	1.00
Cuthred. Bust. Cross. Penny	1.00
Eadvald. Name. Penny	1.00
Offa. Name. Penny	2.00
Cynethryth. Bust. Penny	1.00
Coenwulf. Bust. Cross. Penny	1.00
Boeornwulf. Bust. Penny	1.00
Wiglaf. Bust. Crosses. Penny	2.00
Ludica. Bust. Cross. Penny	2.00
Berhtvlf. Bust, monogram. Penny	2.00
Burgred. Bust. Name .....	.75
Beonna. Name, cross. Penny	1.00
Beonna & Ethelred. Cross, names. Penny .....	.75
Ethelward. Name. Cross. Penny .....	.75
Eadmund. Name. Cross. Penny	1.00
Beorthric. Monogram. Cross. Penny	1.00
Ethelstan. Name. Cross. Penny .....	.85
Ethelstan. Name. Circle. Penny .....	.85
Anlaf. Name. Cross. Penny .....	.85
Eric. Name. Cross. Penny	1.00
St. Edmund. Name. Cross. Penny .....	.75
St. Martin. Same types. Penny .....	.80
Aethilheard. Cross. Name. Penny .....	.75
Ceolnoth. Bust. Name, cross. Penny	1.00
Plegmund. Monogram. Name. Penny	1.00
Ethelwulf. Bust. Cross, name. Penny	1.00
Aethelbert. Bust. Cross. Penny .....	.75
Aelfred. Bust, name. Various reverses. Penny.....	1.50
Aedward. Bust. Crosses, etc. Penny	1.00
Aedwig. Bust, name, cross. Penny	1.00
Ethelred II. Bust. Cross. Penny .....	.50
Cnut. Bust. Name. Cross .....	.40
Harold. Bust with scepter. Cross. Penny .....	.75
Harthacnut. Bust, name. Cross .....	.50
Edward the Confessor. Bust. Varying revs. Penny .....	.35
Harold II. Bust Pax. rev. Penny .....	.50
William the Conqueror. Bust. Cross. Penny .....	.35
William II. Bust. Bonnet type. Cross. Penny .....	.40
Stephen. Bust with scepter. Name. Penny .....	.35
Richard II. Bust, name. Cross. Groat .....	.50
Richard II. Bust. Name. Cross. $\frac{1}{2}$ Groat .....	.40
Richard II. Groat. Similar .....	.40
Richard III. Same types. Groat .....	.40
Richard III. Same types. Half Groat .....	.35
Richard III. Penny. Same types .....	.35
Edward VI. King mounted. Crown	2.50
Edward VI. Same types. Half crown.....	1.50

	Fine
Edward VI shilling. Bust. Arms . . . . .	.40
Edward VI. King seated. Penny . . . . .	.25
Philip & Mary. Busts facing. Shilling . . . . .	.50
Philip & Mary. Same types. 6 pence . . . . .	.40
Philip & Mary. Busts. Arms. Groat . . . . .	.35
Philip & Mary. Bust. Arms. Penny . . . . .	.50
Elizabeth. Bust. Arms. Crown	4.00
Elizabeth. Same. Half Crown	1.50
Elizabeth. Bust. Arms. Shilling. Milled coins only . . . . .	.50
Elizabeth. Similar. Six pence . . . . .	.25
Elizabeth. Same types. Groat . . . . .	.25
Elizabeth. Same types. 3 pence . . . . .	.40
Elizabeth. Same types. 2 pence	1.00
Elizabeth. Same types. 1 penny . . . . .	.75
Elizabeth. Similar 3 farthing, 1563 . . . . .	.40
Elizabeth. Portcullis Money . Arms. Crowned. Rev. Arms. Crown.	5.00
Elizabeth. Half crown. Same types	4.00
Elizabeth. Same types. Shilling	1.50
Elizabeth. Same types. 6 pence	1.50
Elizabeth. Same types. Penny	1.00
Elizabeth. Same types. Half penny	1.00
James I. King mounted. Arms. Quae Daeus. Crown	2.00
James I. Same types. Half crown	1.00
Charles I. King mounted. Arms. Crown	2.00
Charles I. Same types. Half crown . . . . .	.75
Charles I. King mounted. Rev. "Relig: Prot." etc Crown	1.50
Charles I. Same type of reverse. Half crown	1.00
Charles I. Same type, shilling . . . . .	.40
Charles I. Same type. 6 pence . . . . .	.25
Charles I. King mounted. Rev. V	2.00
Charles I. Half Pound piece. Rev. X	5.00
Charles I. Same types. Rev. CC. Pound	10.00

Siege Pieces.

Beeston Castle. A castle gateway. 13 pence to 2 shillings.	\$2 to \$3.00
Carlisle. C. R. XII. Crowned Obs. Carl. Shilling	2.50
Carlisle. Similar. Half Crown	2.50
Carlisle. Similar. III. 3 shillings	4.00
Newark. Crowned C. W. Rev. Obv. Newark. ½ crown. Lozenge	3.00
Newark. Same type. XII. Shilling	1.50
Newark. Same types. IX. 9 pence	1.50
Newark. Same type. 6 pence	1.50
Pontefract Castle. Diamond and Octagonal shape. Castle. Obs.	
P. C. 2 shillings	3.00
Pontefract Castle. Similar. 1 shilling	3.00

VARIOUS ENGLISH SILVER COINS.

Commonwealth. Shields. Crown	4.00
Commonwealth. Same types. Half crown	1.50
Commonwealth. Same types. Shilling . . . . .	.50
Commonwealth. Same types. 6 pence . . . . .	.40
Oliver Cromwell. Bust. Arms. Crown	4.00
Oliver Cromwell. Same types. Half crown	1.50
Oliver Cromwell. Same types. Shilling	1.50
Oliver Cromwell. Same types. 6 pence	2.50
Charles II. Bust. Arms. Half crown	1.00
Charles II. Bust. Arms. Shilling . . . . .	.40
James II. Bust. Arms. Crown	1.50

	Fine
James II. Bust. Arms. Half crown . . . . .	.75
William & Mary. Bust. Arms. Crown	1.75
William & Mary. Bust. Arms. Half Crown . . . . .	.60
Anne. Bust. Arms. Crown	1.40
Anne. Bust. Arms. Half crown . . . . .	.60
George I. Bust. Arms. Half crown . . . . .	.60
George I. Bust. Arms. Crown	1.50
George I. Bust. Arms. Half Crown . . . . .	.60
George II. Bust. Arms. Crown	1.50

SCOTCH SILVER COINS.

David II. Bust. Cross. Groat . . . . .	.35
Robert II. Same types. Groat . . . . .	.35
Robert III. Same types. Groat . . . . .	.35
James I, II, III and IV. Groats, each . . . . .	.30
Mary I. Bust. Lion in crowned shield. Testoon	3.00
Mary I. Similar. Half testoon	2.50
Mary & Francis. Arms & Cross, names. F. M. Monogram. Testoon . .	1.00
Mary & Francis. Similar. Half testoon	1.00
Mary (alone). Bust. Rev. crowned arms. Testoon	3.00
Mary (alone). Similar types. Half testoon	2.00
Mary & Lord Darnley. Lion crowned. Yew tree. Crown	2.50
Mary & Lord Darnley. $\frac{1}{3}$ crown	2.00
Mary & Lord Darnley. $\frac{2}{3}$ crown	2.00
Mary (after Darnley's death). Similar to last Rev. Maria instead of Maria & Henric. Ryal	2.50
Mary. Similar. $\frac{1}{3}$ Ryal	1.50
Mary. Similar types. $\frac{2}{3}$ Ryal	1.50
James VI. Lion. Crowned shield. Dollar	2.00
James VI. Similar. XX. $\frac{2}{3}$ Dollar	1.50
James VI. Similar. X. $\frac{1}{3}$ Dollar	1.00
Charles II. Bust. Rev. Arms and cross. Dollar	2.00
Charles II. Similar. Half Dollar	1.25
James II. 10 shillings . . . . .	.25
William & Mary. Busts. Arms. 60 shillings	1.00
William & Mary. Similar. 40 shillings . . . . .	.40
William II. Bust. Arms. 60 shillings	1.00
William II. Similar. 40 shillings . . . . .	.40

IRISH SILVER COINS.

Ifars. Bust. Cross. Penny . . . . .	.40
Donald. Bust. Cross. Penny . . . . .	.50
Anlaf IV. Bust. Cross. Penny . . . . .	.75
Sihtric III. Bust. Cross. Penny . . . . .	.40
Ifars II. Bust. Cross. Penny . . . . .	.50
Ethelred II. Dublin mint. Penny . . . . .	.35
Cnut. Bust. Dublin mint. Penny . . . . .	.40
Sihtric IV. Bust. Cross. Penny . . . . .	.35
Anlaf VI. Bust. Cross. Penny . . . . .	.50
Ifars III. Bust. Cross. Penny . . . . .	.40
Askil McTorquil. Bust. Cross. Penny . . . . .	.40
Henry II. Bust. Penny . . . . .	.40
John. Round head. Cross. Penny . . . . .	.30
John. Same. Waterford. Half penny . . . . .	.40
John. Head in triangle. Crescent. Dublin, etc. Penny . . . . .	.25
Henry III, Edward I, Henry V, Henry VI, Edward IV. Pennies, with varying reverses	25 to 50c each
Edward IV. Rose. Rev. Sun. Groat. Various mints, each . . . . .	.40

	Fine
Richard III. Bust facing. Cross. Penny . . . . .	.50
Richard III. Groat.	1.00
Henry VII. Arms. Rev. 3 crowns. Penny . . . . .	.25
Henry VII. Bust. Cross. Penny or groat . . . . .	.30
Henry VIII. Arms. Harp crowned. Half groat. Anne. H. A.	1.00
Henry VIII. Jane Seymour. Half groat. "H. I." . . . . .	.75
Henry VIII. Katharine Howard. ½ Groat. "K. H." . . . . .	.75
Henry VIII. Groat. Regular issue . . . . .	.20
Henry VIII. Six pence . . . . .	.20
Henry VIII. 3 pence . . . . .	.20
Mary. Bust. Crowned harp. Shilling . . . . .	.50
Mary. Groat . . . . .	.50
Mary. Half Groat . . . . .	.50
Philip & Mary. Busts vis-a-vis. Harp crowned . . . . .	.75
Philip & Mary. Same type. Groat . . . . .	.40
Elizabeth. Crowned harp. 6 pence . . . . .	.25
Elizabeth. Same. 3 pence . . . . .	.40
Elizabeth. Three harps on shield. 1 groat. . . . .	.30
Elizabeth. Similar. Shilling . . . . .	.50
James I. Bust. Crowned harp. Shilling . . . . .	.40
James I. 6 pence. Similar . . . . .	.25
Charles I. ("Inchiquin") Obv. Weight. Rev. same. Crown. 19 dwt. 8 grains	3.00
Charles I. Half crown. 9 dwt. 16 grs.	2.00
Charles I. Shillings, 6 pence, groat, each . . . . .	.60
Charles I. "Rebel Money." Obv. Cross. Rev. Value. Crown	3.00
Charles I. Same. ½ crown	1.50
Charles I. "Cork Money." Obv. Name, date. Rev. Value, shilling .	1.00
Charles I. Similar. 6 pence . . . . .	.75
Charles I. Ormonde money. Obv. CR crowned. Rev. value. Crown .	2.00
Charles I. Similar, half crown	2.00
Charles I. Similar. XII pence . . . . .	.65
Charles I. Similar. 6 pence . . . . .	.50
Charles I. Similar. 4 pence, IIII . . . . .	.35
Charles I. Similar. 2 pence and 1 pence, each . . . . .	.25
Charles II. Obv. a crown. Rev. Value. Crown	2.00
Charles II. Similar. ½ Crown. VI.	1.00

ENGLISH COPPER COINS.

	Fine.	Unc
Kings of Northumberland. Names, cross. Stycae of Ean- red, Ethelred, Redulf, Osbercht . . . . . \$	.10 to \$	.25
Archbishops of York. Same types. Stycae of Eanbald, Vigmund, Vulthere, etc. . . . .	.10	.25
Elizabeth. Bust, three quarters. Monogram. Half groat. . . . .	.40	.75
Elizabeth. Same bust. Rev. "A penny, 1601" . . . . .	.30	.50
Elizabeth. Royal Monogram cwnd. Rev. "A half penny". . . . .	.30	.50
Elizabeth. Rose crowned. Cross. "Pro Lege" etc. . . . .	.50	1.00
James I. Crown, scepters. Arms. Farthing . . . . .	.05	
James I. Same types, but smaller coin. . . . .		.10
Charles I. Similar types. Farthing . . . . .	.05	
Commonwealth. Shields. Farthing	1.00	2.00
Oliver Cromwell. Bust left. Arms. Farthing. 4 types.	1.00	3.00
Charles II. Bust to left. Britannia. Half Penny . . . . .	.10	.25
Charles II. Similar types. Farthing . . . . .	.05	.15

	Fine	Unc.
Charles II. Same types, but inscription reads "Carolus A Carola" instead of "Carolo"	1.00	2.00
Charles II. Bust. Tin farthing with copper plug . . . . .	.25	.50
Charles II. Bust. "Quatuor Maria Vindico." $\frac{1}{2}$ D. . . . .	.40	1.00
Charles II. Bust. Same rev. $\frac{1}{4}$ D. . . . .	.20	.40
Charles II. Various patterns, mostly $\frac{1}{4}$ D. . . . .	.25	.50
James II. Bust, name. Rev. Britannia. $\frac{1}{2}$ D. Tin . . . . .	.40	.60
James II. Same types. $\frac{1}{4}$ D. Tin . . . . .	.20	.50
William & Mary. Busts. Britannia . . . . .	.10	.20
William & Mary. Similar types. $\frac{1}{4}$ D. . . . .	.10	.20
William & Mary. Similar, in tin. $\frac{1}{2}$ D. . . . .	.20	.50
William & Mary. Similar. Tin. $\frac{1}{4}$ D. . . . .	.20	.40
William & Mary. Bust of Wm. Rev. Maria. $\frac{1}{2}$ D. . . . .	.40	.60
William & Mary. Busts to right. Rev. Britannia to left, small head, date 1694. $\frac{1}{2}$ D. . . . .	.40	.60
William & Mary. Bust of Wm. to r. Rev. Maria. $\frac{1}{4}$ D. . . . .	.40	.60
Mary alone. Bust. Rev. a rose. $\frac{1}{4}$ D. . . . .	.50	1.00
William III. Bust. Britannia. $\frac{1}{2}$ D. . . . .	.10	.15
William III. Similar. $\frac{1}{4}$ D. . . . .	.10	.15
William III. Bust. Britannia. $\frac{1}{2}$ D. . . . .	.10	.15
William III. Same types. $\frac{1}{4}$ D. . . . .	.10	.15
Anne. Bust. Rev. same. $\frac{1}{2}$ D. . . . .	.50	1.00
Anne. Bust. Rev. Britannia, 1713, date in legend. $\frac{1}{4}$ D.	1.00	2.00
Anna. Bust. Rev. Britannia. Broad grained rim. Queen seated under portico. $\frac{1}{4}$ D.	2.00	3.50
Anne. Bust left. Rev. Chariot with Peace. $\frac{1}{4}$ D.	2.00	4.00
Anne. Bust. Queen as Britannia, "Anna Regina", bosom & leg not bare, date 1714	1.50	2.50
Anne. Bust. "Anna Dei Gratia." Rev. as last. $\frac{1}{4}$ D.	1.50	2.00
Anne. Bust within double inner circle, letters sunk. Rev. Bello et Pace. Britannia standing. $\frac{1}{4}$ D.	3.00	5.00
George I. Bust. Britannia. $\frac{1}{2}$ D. Unc. coins only . . . . .	.25	
George I. Similar types. $\frac{1}{4}$ D. Unc. coins only . . . . .	.20	
George III. Bust. Name on broad band, sunken letters. Rev. as last. Britannia setd. on rock. Large 2 pence. . . . .	.20	.40
George III. Similar types and design. Penny . . . . .	.10	.30
George III. Bust r. Britannia standing facing front, date 1788. Penny . . . . .	.50	1.00
George II. Similar types, name, reading "Geogius" . . . . .	.40	.60
George III. Bust. Britannia. Name reading "Georius". $\frac{1}{2}$ D. . . . .	.40	.60
George III. Regular issue $\frac{1}{2}$ D. Proof . . . . .	.10	.20
George III. Regular issue $\frac{1}{4}$ D. Proof . . . . .	.10	.15
George IV. William IV. Various coins. Proofs only . . . . .		.15

Irish Copper Coins.

Elizabeth. Arms. Harp. $\frac{1}{2}$ penny . . . . .	.20	.40
Elizabeth. Similar types. Penny . . . . .	.20	.40
Charles II. Bust. Harp crowned. $\frac{1}{2}$ D. . . . .	.10	.25
James II. Gun Money. Coined from gun metal. VI pence . . . . .	.10	.20
James II. Shillings . . . . .	.10	.15
James II. XXX Pence . . . . .	.10	.25
James II. Crown. King mounted . . . . .	.10	.25
James II Limerick $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 1691 . . . . .		.25
William & Mary. Busts. Harp crowned. $\frac{1}{2}$ D. . . . .	.10	.20
George II. Bust. Hibernia. $\frac{1}{2}$ D. Unc. only wanted. . . . .		.10
Bust. Rev. Voce Populi. $\frac{1}{4}$ D. . . . .	.50	1.00
George II. Similar types. $\frac{1}{2}$ D. . . . .	.10	.20

Scotch Coins.

		Fine	Unc.
James VI.	Bust. Thistle. 1 D. ....	.10	.20
James VI.	Similar. 2 pence . . . . .	.10	.20
James VI.	Thistle. Lion. 1 D. ....	.10	.20
James VI.	Thistle. Lion. 2 D. ....	.10	.20
Charles I.	Thistle. Lion. 1 D. ....	.10	.25
Charles I.	Thistle. Lion. 2 D. ....	.10	.20
Charles II.	CR. crowned. 2 Pence . . . . .	.10	.20
Charles II.	Sword & Sceptres. 2 Pence . . . . .	.10	.20
Charles II.	Bust. Thistle. 6 P. . . . .	.20	.40
William II and Mary II.	Crowned monograms. $\frac{1}{4}$ D....	.10	.20
William & Mary.	Busts left. Thistle. 6 D. ....	.10	.25
William III.	Sword & scepter crowned. Thistle. 2 D....	.10	.20
William III.	Bust. Rev. Thistle. 6 D. ....	.15	.30

Isle of Man.

Three legs joined. Eagle on cap. 1709. Cast $\frac{1}{2}$ D. ....	.25	.50
Same type. 1709. $\frac{1}{4}$ D. ....	.25	.50
1723, 24, 32. $\frac{1}{4}$ & $\frac{1}{2}$ D. ....	.10	.25
1733. $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ D. ....	.10	.20
Later coins to 1830. $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1d. Each . . . . .	.10	.15

PRICES PAID FOR FIRST OR LARGEST BRONZE ROMAN COINS.

The usual type, busts, names. Varying reverses. Quotations for Fine specimens. Very fine or uncirculated specimens are worth a great deal more.

The As. Heavy type, 7 to 9 oz.	\$2 to \$3.00
Divisions of the As. The early heavy types only wanted.....	50c to \$2.00
Julius Caesar. Bust, name. Rev. Augustus	\$1 to \$1.50
Augustus	\$.40
Tiberius . . . . .	.50
Drusus . . . . .	.50
Drusus, Jr. . . . .	.50
Germanicus . . . . .	.50
Nero & Drusus	1.00
Caligula	1.00
Claudius I. . . . .	.50
Agrippina	1.00
Nero	1.00
Galba	1.00
Vitellius	1.00
Vespasian . . . . .	.40
Vespasian "Judea Capta"	1.00
Titus, Rev as last.....	1.50
Domitian . . . . .	.40
Nerva . . . . .	.40
Trajan . . . . .	.30
Plotina. . . . .	.50
Marciana.	3.00
Matidia	5.00
Sabina	1.00
Aelius . . . . .	.25
Antoninus Pius . . . . .	.35
Faustina I. . . . .	.20
Marcus Aurelius . . . . .	.25
Faustina, Jr. . . . .	.25
L. Verus . . . . .	.25
Lucilla . . . . .	.25
Commodus . . . . .	.25
Pertinax	3.00
Didius Julianus	3.00
Manlia Scantilla	2.00
Didia Clara	2.00
Clodius Albinus . . . . .	.50
Sept. Severus . . . . .	.20
Julia Domna . . . . .	.50
Plautilla . . . . .	.50

Gordianus III . . . . .	.20	Geta . . . . .	.25
Tranquillina	1.50	Macrinus . . . . .	.40
Philip I. . . . .	.20	Diadumenianus	1.00
Marcia Otacilia . . . . .	.20	Elagabalus, M. A. Antoninus . . . . .	.25
Philip II. . . . .	.20	Julia Paula	1.00
Trajan Decius . . . . .	.20	Aquilia Severa	1.00
Herennia Etruscilla . . . . .	.25	Annia Faustina	1.00
Herennius Etruscus . . . . .	.50	Julia Soemis . . . . .	.50
Hostilianus . . . . .	.50	Julia Maesa . . . . .	.40
Treb. Gallus . . . . .	.20	Alexander Severus . . . . .	.25
Aemilianus	1.00	Barbia Orbiana	1.50
Valerianus . . . . .	.20	Julia Mamae . . . . .	.25
Mariniana	1.00	Maximinus I. . . . .	.20
Gallienus . . . . .	.25	Paulina	2.00
Salonina . . . . .	.20	C. Julius V. Maximus . . . . .	.25
Saloninus . . . . .	.20	Gordianus Africanus	1.50
Postumus . . . . .	.20	Balbinus . . . . .	.50
		Pupienus . . . . .	.50

MINT MARKS ON ROMAN COINS.

Giving the location of many of the ancient mints.

Acci	Guadix, in Grenada, Spain.
Act.	Actium.
Al or Ale	Alexandria.
Ant.	Antioch.
A. P. Lvg.	Lyons, France.
Aq. P. S.	Aquilia.
Ar or Arl	Arles.
Asi	Asia.
Ast.	Astigitana, Andalusia, Spain.
B.	Berythus.
B A.	Brague, Portugal.
Brit.	Britain.
Brun.	Brundisium, Naples.
B. Sirm B. Sirmii	Sirmium.
B. S. LG B.	Lyons.
Bvthr	Buthrotum, Epirus.
C.	Carthage.
Cabe.	Cavaillon, France.
C. A. Bvt.	Butrinto, Epirus.
C. A. C.	Caesarea.
Caes.	Caesarea, a town in Palestine.
C. A. I.	Cadiz, Spain.
Cal.	Calaguris.
C. A. Pl. MET. SID.	Sidon in Syria.
C. A. R. Augst.	Basle.
C. C. A.	Colony Augusta, Caesarea.
C. Col. Lvg.	Lyons.
C. C. I. H. P. A.	Africa.
C. C. S.	Colony Claudia Salaria.
C. I. C. A.	Carthago, Carthagera, Spain.
C. I. AV.	Cadiz, Spain.
C. I. B.	Colony Julia Balba, Mauretania.
C. I. Cal.	Gibraltar in Spain.

C. I. N. C.	Colony Julia Nova Carthage, Carthage, Spain.
C. L. I. Cor.	Corinthus in Greece.
Co. Dam. Metro.	Damascus Metropolis.
Coh. I. Cr.	First Cohort of Crete.
Coh. Prae. Phil.	Macedonian town.
Col. Alex. Troas	Alexandriana Troas, Phrygia.
Col. Ant.	Antiochia. Asia.
Col. Arletat.	Arles, France.
Col. Avg. Fel. Ber.	Beirut.
Col. Augusta Emerita	Merida, Spain.
Col. Avr. Kar.	Carrhes, Asia.
Col. Cabe	Cabello, France.
Col. F. J. A. P. Barcin	Barcelona, Spain.
Col. H. Colonia Heliopolis	Heliopolis.
Col. Iul Aug. Fel. Ber.	Beirut.
Col. Ivl. Pater. Nar.	Narbonne, France.
Caes Met.	Metropolis, Palestine.
Col. Rom.	Seville, Spain.
Col. Rom. Lvgd.	Lyons.
Rvseino	Ruseino, France.
Col. Sabar.	Sarwar, Hungary.
Col. Sebas.	Sebastia, Palestine.
Co. M. O. B. or Co. M. Ob.	Constantinople, second office.
Con. or Cons. or Const.	Constantinople in Turkey.
Conc. Apam.	Apamea, Bithynia.
Cons P. A.	Constantinople, office A.
Illice Victrix	Illice.
Taraco	Tarragona, Spain.
Dama.	Damascus, Syria.
Gadit.	Cadiz, Spain.
Hel.	Heliopolis, in Egypt.
Hisp. Hispana, etc.	Spain.
Ital.	Italy.
K.	Carthage.
Kar.	Carthago. Carthage.
Kar. O.	The Carthaginian monetary office.
Kart. E.	The fifth Monetary office.
Kon, or Kons.	Constantinople.
L. C.	Lyons, France.
Leg. Fre.	Fregella, Tuscany.
Minerium	Town in Italy.
M. K. V.	Carthage.
M. L.	London.
L. Moneta Lug.	Money of Lyons.
M. N. M. Narbon	Money of Narbonne.
Mo. S. T.	Treves, Germany.
M. R.	Ravenna, Italy.
M. S. T. R.	Treves.
Mvn. Clvn.	Clunia.
Mvnic. Stob.	Stobensium.
Mvn. Tvr.	Turcussa.
Nemauses	Nismes.
Off. III Const.	Money of 3rd Office, Constantinople.
P. Aq.	Aquilia, Italy.
P. Ar.	Arles, France.
P. ArL	Arles.
Perm. Imp. Cor.	Corinth.
P. R. P. Pecunia Romae Percussa.	Money struck at Rome.
P. K.	Carthage.

P. L. O. N.	Lyons, at 9th office.
P. R.	Rome.
P. Rom.	Rome.
P. S.	Sisseg, Croatia.
P. T.	Treves.
PLN.	London, England.
Ra.	Ravenna, Italy.
Ro. P. S.	Rome.
R. P.	Rome.
R. S.	Rome.
R. P. S.	Ravenna.
S. A.	Antioch.
Sag.	Saguntum, Spain.
Salm.	Salamanca, Spain.
S. Arl.	Arles, France.
S. Const.	Struck at Constantinople.
Sept. Tyr.	Tyre.
Sicil.	Sicily.
Sisc.	Siscia.
S. M. A.	Antioch.
S. M. Her.	Heraclea.
S. M. N.	Narbonne.
S. M. R.	Rome.
S. M. R. Q.	Rome.
S. M. Sisc.	Siscia.
S. M. T. S. B.	Treves, 2nd Monetary office.
T. Ar.	Arles, 3rd Monetary office.
Tes.	Thessalonica.
Theop.	Antioch.
Tr. Treveris.	Treves.
Tr. Obs. or O. B. S.	Treves, Office B.
Tr. P.	Treves.
T. T. T. (Coinages)	of Treves.

MINT MARKS ON FRENCH COINS.

A.—Paris.	R.—Villeneuve St. Andre les Avignon.
AΩ—Compeigne.	R. with crown and wolf—Rome.
B.—Rouen.	R. and a fleur de lis—Londres in Gard.
B. D.—Bearn.	S.—Noyes.
B and an acorn—Boulogne.	T.—St. Menehold.
C.—St. Lo, near Caen.	V.—Turin.
D.—Lyons.	V. and an anchor—Venice.
E.—Tours.	X—Villefranche.
F.—Angers.	Y.—Bourges.
G.—Poictou.	Z—Dauphine.
G. and a lion—Geneva.	&—Provence.
H.—Rochelle.	9—Rennes.
K.—Bordeaux.	99—Nantes.
LL.—Lille.	A & M—Marseilles.
M.—Toulouse. In 1803 V was added, but dropped in 1810.	A.A.—Metz.
M. with an inverted cap—Milan.	BB.—Strasburg.
N.—Montpelier.	CC—Besancon.
O.—St. Pourcain.	AR—Arras.
P.—Dijon.	Two fish—Utrecht.
Q—Chalon Sur Saone.	

Mint Marks on French Coins of Louis XIV.

AA—Metz, 1662.	R. Orleans.
BB—Strasbourg.	S—Troyes.
I—Limoges.	T—Nantes.
L—Bayonne.	W—Lille
L crowned—Lille, 1685.	X—Amiens.
O—Clermont.	Z—Grenoble.
Q—Narbonne, 1710.	&—Aix-en-Provence.
Perpignon, 1710.	A Cow—Pau.
R—Saint-Andre-les-Avignon.	Arms of Navarre—Saint-Palais.

SIEGE COINS.

Obsidional or Siege Coins were issued generally in connection with a siege of a town or fortress, on account of lack of regular coinage. Occasionally pieces were struck in base metal to pass for silver or precious metals. Some of these were of curious shape, octagonal, square, oblong, etc. all siege pieces have a value, and we pay for them according to size and rarity, from 10c to \$10 apiece. Below I give a list of the principal necessity pieces.

	Date of issue		Date of issue
Aire	1641-1710	Italy (Kingdom)	1805-1814
Alemaer	1573	Landau	1702-1711
Anvers (Antwerp)	1814	Leyden	1574
Baden	1808	Lille	1708
Barcelona	1641, 1808, 1814	Lyons	
Bearn		Malta	1799
Beeston Castle, England	1645	Mantua	1802
Bouchain	1702-1710	Middleburg	1573
Carlisle, England	1645	Navarre	
Catalonia (Reals & liards)	1645	Newark (England)	1646
Cisalpine Republic	1800-1802	Palma-Nova, Italy	1814
Cattaro, in Albania	1813	Pavia	1524
Colchester, England	1645	Perpignan	
Cracow (with likeness of Napoleon II)	1829	Pontefract Castle, England	1648
Cremona	1526	Quesnoy	1712
Dantzic	1813	Rome	1809
Egypt	1798-1801	Scarborough	1645
Flanders		St. Domingo	
Geneva	1654	St. Venant	1657
Gerona	1808	Strasburg	1687-1814
Genoa	1813	Tournay	1709
Gironne (5 Reals)	1641	Turin	1808-1809
Harlem	1573	Utrecht	1812
Irvin	1808-1809	Venice	1813
Isles of France	1810	Vichy	1641
Italian Republic	1802-05	Vienna	1529
Kampen	1573	Walcheren	1813
		Zara	1813

The Earliest Dated Coins, Etc.

The ancients used marks or letters on coins denoting dates, but their method of dating did not resemble ours. The Greeks dated their coins, and the Romans indicated the year of issue by identifying it with the consulship of other regnal term. European coins seem to commence with dates used

by the Ostrogothic princes in the sixth century; in the first half of the eighth century the money of the Moorish kings of Granada, struck in Europe, bear the year of the Hegira, which was continued by the kings of Castile down to the 12th century.

In Southern Italy, then under oriental influence and government, Roger II (1105 A. D.) put on his gold coins the date in this style: An (no) R (egni) X. Again there are the curious Toulousan coins of 1238, consisting of the livra and its divisions, and the groschen of the St. Charlemagne type of Aix-la-Chapelle, of 1374-1421, the Swiss plappart of 1424, the Palatinate gold ducat of 1437, and the jagers of Groningen from 1439. The first dated money of other European states may be tabulated as below:

Antwerp, 1475.	Brittany, 1498.	Saluzzo, 1503.
Austria, 1479.	Bishops of Utrecht	Savoy, 1508.
Berg, 1482.	1498.	Breslau, 1513.
(Gold in 1492).	Brandenburg, 1500.	Mansfeld, 1514.
East Friesland, 1483.	Hesse, 1502.	Scotland, 1539.
Lorraine, 1488.	Berne, 1492.	England, 1547.
Denmark, 1496.		

The year of issue, where it is added to ancient pieces, is inserted either in Roman or Arabic numerals, and occurs indifferently, as the engraver found space thought fit, in the outer circle, field, or exergue. Sometimes as on the money of East Friesland, Poland and the Low Countries, the registration is limited to the decade, 83 standing for 1483, or 96 standing for 1596, whereas the portcullis coinage of Elizabeth of England O and L represent 1600 and 1601.

VALUABLE INFORMATION ABOUT FOREIGN COINS.

Alpha and Omega.—An allegorical symbol found on many mediaeval coins (see Hazlitt, "Coins of Europe," p. 61, 182). The symbol also occurs in the Anglo-Saxon Series, on the pennies of Ceolwulf of Mercia, Edward the Martyr, and Ethelred II.

Angel.—A gold coin of the St. Michael type, similar to those found in the Continental series. It first occurs in the 5th Edward IV, and was carried down to the reign of Elizabeth, with the half and the fourth. Certain pieces attributed to Edward V. have as a mint mark a boar's head, or a rose and sun united, or the two, one on either side.

Angelet.—The half angel, as well as the gold piece of Henry VI in the Anglo-Gallic series.

Anglo-American Money.—The currency struck for the American dependencies and settlements from the time of Elizabeth until the Declaration of Independence. This series embraces the Sommers Islands, the Massachusetts, the Maryland, Virginia, Connecticut and New York coins and tokens, and those of Canada.

Anglo-Gallic Money.—The series of coins struck in France by the English rulers of portions of that country, from Henry II, in right of his wife, Eleonore d'Aquitaine, to Henry VIII. The latest Anglo-Gallic coins are the Tournay groats of Henry VIII.

Anglo-Indian Money.—The currency struck for Bombay, Madras, etc. from Chas. II to Victoria.

Autonomous.—The right to strike money without external license.

Bar.—The archaistic money, usually in bronze, struck by the Low countries for Java, in deference to the local or native predilection. An analogous class of coinage was employed for Ceylon.

Bawbee.—A billon piece, first struck under this name, by James V, with the half. Said to be derived from *bas-billon*. It seldom occurs in fine condition. There is a rather rude Scotch pleasantry about Jenny's Bawbee.

Billon.—Otherwise, *Potin*.—Mixed metal, usually plated, or washed with silver. It was a practice adapted by the later Parthian rulers, and by some of the Roman Emperors in their *tetradrachms* and *denarii*, and by a majority of the European states of more recent date, particularly from 1600 to 1850.

Bonnet-piece.—With the two-thirds and one-third a gold coin of James V, of Scotland, 1539-40. It is the earliest dated piece in this series, and is of unusually thick fabric, and artistic execution; it exhibits a life-like portrait of James with the bonnet.

Box-thaler.—The variety is usually confined to certain German states, but also found in Savoy, where the coin opens as a box, and contains objects inside, sometimes of an erotic character.

British Mints.—Canterbury, Cirencester, Colchester, London, Richborough, Silchester, Verulam, Waterford, York, Calais, New Castle, etc.

Clipped.—A term applied to coins of which the edges have been trimmed for the sake of the metal or otherwise. The guinea of George III of England was struck with the legend so as to avoid this abuse.

Cross.—A symbol which in different forms presents itself on European coins from a very remote period, and was obviously intended to constitute part of a scheme by which the currency of a country was made the vehicle for keeping before the people the authority of the Church. The chief varieties are the Greek cross, with four limbs of equal length, the Latin cross, with the lower arm lengthened; the Maltese cross, or cross of Jerusalem, with four equal limbs expended at end; the cross of St. Stephen, as on the *piastro* of Etruria, 1587; the cross of Bourgogne, somewhat similar to St. Andrew's cross; the Greek cross resting on two of the limbs, with the terminal expanded like the Maltese cross; cross with forked terminals, cross, crosslet, cross with limbs rearward; cross *pommee*, with globular ends; cross raguled or ragged cross, cross foliate from center to end of limbs; cross voided, etc. A cross *moline* appears on an English Penny of Edward I. This symbol we know was on some of the money of the later Roman Emperors from Constantine the Great, whence it found its way to Italy, the Low countries, and the rest of Europe. It appears on the coins of Justinian II, where he styles himself *Servus Christi*.

Crown.—A silver coin of England, first struck under Edward VI, 1551, and the second dated piece in the English series. The most celebrated crowns are the Oxford Crown, 1644, the Petition Crown of Charles II, engraved by Simon, the Reddite Crown of the same reign. At a sale in London a Petition crown in a red morocco case, and in finest state was bought for five hundred pounds, and to-day it probably would bring much more at public sale.

Daric.—A gold and silver denomination of Persia, both of thick fabric, representing a kneeling archer with bow, spear or dagger to right. There is no legend, simply a punch mark on the reverse. They are supposed to have been first struck about the 6th century B. C. Large numbers were melted down by Philip of Macedon and Alexander to furnish gold for their still numerous coins.

Dei Gratia.—A formula which occurs on money of Charles le Chauve (840 A. D.), Eudes (887), Deniers of Louis II and III bear *Misericordia Domini*. The first use of the term in England, by Richard II. Crimwell used it.

Denarius.—The silver Roman piece of 10 asses, first struck about B. C. 269, and the prototype of an immense number of coins both in silver, billon and copper in the mediaeval and modern series of European coins. There were the half or *quinarius*, the quarter or *sestertius*, the *libella* or tenth, and *umbella* or half-*libella*, and the *teruncius* or quarter-*libella*. Of the

denarii of some of the later emperors, not only the purity of the metal fluctuated, but the module and weight, which is one of Caracalla of a reduced standard of silver are nearly equivalent to two denarii of the silver coins of earlier and later date.

Bise, flan, or blank.—The piece of metal which received the coin type. In early coins of all countries it is often too small for the die.

Dollar.—A silver denomination of Scotland, commencing with the "sword-dollar" or thirty shilling piece of James VI (1567-71). There are the two-thirds and one-third dollar. A sword occupies the field on the reverse. The "holey" or "ring" dollar, was the name given to the remainder of the Spanish piece of eight, when the centre had been cut out to form the dump; the former was current for 5 Shillings and the latter for 1 shillings 3 pence in N. S. Wales in 1813.

Drachma.—The unit of the ancient Greek silver coinage. There are didrachms, tridrachms, tetradrachms, pentadrachms, hexadrachms, octadrachms, decadrachms and dodecadrachms, with the hemidrachms and octodrachms in gold belonging to a different standard.

Ducat.—Both in the Dutch and German series we find gold money expressly so-called, as in the case of the florin. There is a Harz gold ducat of Geo. III for Hanover, 1818, and of Geo. IV, 1821. Many European countries issued ducats.

Essai.—A pattern or trial-piece.

Farthing.—The fourth part of a silver penny, first struck under Edward I for England, although John had coined this denomination as lord of Ireland. A farthing of Henry IV, from the Highbury find was sold in 1894 for 15 pounds 15 shillings. Some of the farthings issued by Charles II and William III are of lead and contained a copper plug, as test of genuineness.

Florin.—A gold coinage of England under Edward III, 1344, the earliest, with the exception of the gold piece struck by Henry III, in ancient British series. The Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman kings struck no gold.

French Colonial Money.—The earliest colonial issue of which there is record is a silver piece of five sols with laureated head of Louis XIV. Rev. "Gloriam Regni, etc. 1670." There is also the 15 Sol piece similar in type, both of great rarity. The plated sol of 1742, with L is usually attributed to Louisiana.

Groat.—A silver English coin—four pennies in the same metal, first struck under Edward III, with the half groat. Subsequent rulers issued these.

Guinea-half, double and five guineas.—Gold currency of England from 1662 to 1813. The last five guinea piece appeared in 1668. Some of the early pieces bore an elephant, indicating they were coined of Guinea gold. There are also fractions of guineas. A common and favorite variety of the Guinea is the variety of George III with a spade-like shield on reverse. The half spade guinea is scarcer, but not so popular.

Half-penny.—A silver coin struck under Edmund of England. Edward the Confessor, John, Henry II, Edward I, etc. down to the Commonwealth Elizabeth struck them in copper, and pewter.

Klippe.—The square or other irregular coins issued as money of necessity or patterns in many of the continental series in early times.

Lion and Half Lion.—A billon coin struck in many varieties by Edward I of England at Bordeaux, etc.

Lis, or fleur-de-lis.—The almost universal adjunct of the older French money. Its origin is a matter of great uncertainty, and has been even doubted whether the representations on ancient buildings and sculpture refer to a flower at all. It has also been suggested that the name was associated with that of Louis or Clovis, quasi fleur de Luce or Louis.

London.—A Roman, British, Saxon and Norman mint. The money of Rome was marked "M. L." or P. L. N.

Maunday Money.—The alms, consisting of four pence, three pence, two pence, and a penny in silver, distributed by the High Almoner on behalf of the sovereign, with other gifts, to a number of poor persons, regulated by the reign of the king or queen, on Maunday Thursday. First struck under Charles II for this purpose, and the practice still continues.

Noble.—A gold coin of English origin, first struck about 1344, with quarter and half, by Edward III.

Nummus.—According to Dr. Head, a circulating medium under constituted authority. Nummus was introduced into the Ostrogothic coinage as a specific denomination for bronze pieces.

Penny.—A silver coin of England, Scotland and Ireland under the Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman kings, a copper coin of England, Isle of Man, etc. first struck under George I, in shape of a piece intended for the American Plantations (*Rosa Americana*) 1722-24. The earliest English penny was that for the Isle of Man, 1786.

Platinum.—A hard and scarce metal, now very valuable, employed by the Russian government between 1828 and 1855 for coins of three, six and twelve roubles. The latter piece of 1831 is very rare.

Ring Money.—According to Caesar, the Britons, besides their brass and gold money, were accustomed at the time of the Romans, to make use of iron rings adjusted to specific weights. Certain African tribes of the Ivory coast, have had a ring money of iron or brass. Also American Aborigines, used Bronze Rings.

Sceatta.—A silver coin of England, under the Anglo-Saxon rulers. The earliest sceatta occur with Runic legends and probably date from the 6th century A. D. The originals were modeled from Roman coins, and were made by Scandinavians who understood no alphabet but their own. In certain cases the legends on the sceattae may be Roman inscriptions retrograde, or, when Runic letters were not used, an abortive effort to transfer the Latin terms of the prototype to the die.

Sestertius.—A Roman brass coin of the Republican epoch—2½ asses, or the fourth part of a denarius.

Shilling.—A well-known English coin, commencing with Henry VII in 1504. The first of the modern type is that of Cromwell, 1658.

Sovereign.—A gold coin first struck 5th Henry VII, and two rials or thirty shillings. It is usually known as the pound sovereign. There was the three pound piece struck at Oxford.

Stater.—A gold coin introduced into Macedon in the fourth century B. C. and subsequently diffused over the greater part of Greece, besides it was imitated in Western Europe. There were also the double stater, the half and the quarter, the Macedonian coin being twenty drachmae, or about twenty-three shillings, English money.

Styca.—(From the Teutonic *stuk* piece). A Northumbrian coinage extending from the 7th to the 9th centuries, usually the proportion being 70 per cent. copper, 20 of zinc, 10 of silver and some fractional ingredients of gold, lead, etc. Some are common, others are rare.

Tournois.—The standard of Tours, one of the two by which the mediaeval money of France was chiefly regulated. We have the gros, denier, and maille tournois, in the earlier currency, and the liard, double, and denier tournois in copper in the 16th and 17th centuries.

Trouvaille.—A find of coins, either in the open ground or in vessels, or in secret or disused portions of ancient buildings. Excavations for public works or archaeological research have proved the most fruitful sources of finds. The most important finds in England have been those in Jersey in 1820, of Gaulish money, with Roman and British coins; at Hexham in 1833, of Stycas. At Beaworth in Hampshire in 1837, of Pennies of William I, and at Cuerdale in 1840 of a most remarkable variety of Anglo-Saxon and Carolingian coins, ingots, etc.

W. C. HAZLITT.

Greek Alphabet in Capitals with their English Equivalents.

Α—A	Η—E	Ν—N	Τ—T
Β—B	Θ—Th	Ξ—X	Υ—Y
Γ—G	Ι—I	Ο—O	Φ—F
Δ—D	Κ—K	Π—P	Χ—Ch
Ε—E	Λ—L	Ρ—R	Ψ—Ps
Ζ—Z	Μ—M	Σ—S	Ω—O

Letters used on Ancient Greek, Roman Colonial and Byzantine Coins and their Numerical Values.

Units	Α	Β	Γ	Δ	Ε	Σ	Ζ	Η	Θ
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tens	Ι	Κ	Α	Μ	Ν	Ξ	Ο	Π	
	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	
Hundreds	Ρ	Σ	Τ	Υ	Φ	Κ	Ψ	Ω	Η
	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	

Tables of Foreign Current Coins, With Their Values in American Money.

Austria			China		
Metal	Denomination and Designation of Coin	Value in U.S. Money	Metal	Denomination and Designation of Coin	Value in U.S. Money
Gold	One Hundred Kronen (Jub. coin)	\$20.262	Silver	7 Mace 2 Candareens (or dollar)	.413
"	Twenty Kronen (Jubilee Coin)	4.525	"	3 Mace 6 Candareens (or ½ dollar)	.2065
"	Ten Kronen	2.0262	"	1 Mace 4.4 Candareens (or 1-5 dol.)	.0826
Silver	Five Kronen	1.0131	"	7.2 Candareens (or 1-10 dollar)	.041
"	Krone	.2026	"	3 6 Candareens	.0206
Nickel	Ten Heller	.0203	Bronze	10 Cash	.0041
Bronze	Two Heller	.004	Brass	Cash	.0004
"	Heller	.002			
Belgium			England		
Gold	Twenty Francs	3.859	Gold	Five Pounds	5£ 24.3333
Silver	Five Francs	.9648	"	Two Pounds	2£ 9.7833
"	Two Francs	.3859	"	Sovereign	1£ 4.8665
"	Franc	.1929	"	Half Sovereign	10sh 2.4332
"	Fifty Centimes	.0965	Silver	Crown	5sh. 1.2166
Nickel	Ten Centimes	.0193	"	Half Crown	2sh.6d 6083
"	Five Centimes	.0096	"	Florin	2sh. .48 6
Bronze	Two Centimes	.0049	"	Shilling	1sh. .2433
"	Centime	.0019	"	Six Pence	6d. .1217
Brazil			"	Four Pence	4d. Maundy Mo'y .0811
Silver	Two Milreis	1.026	"	Three Pence	3d. .0608
"	Milreis (or 1000 reis)	.5463	"	Two Pence	2d. } Maundy .0406
"	Five Hundred Reis	.2781	"	Penny	1d. } Money .0203
Nickel	Four Hundred Reis	.2185	Bronze	Penny	1d. .0203
"	Two Hundred Reis	.1093	"	Half Penny	½d. .0101
"	Two Hundred Reis	.1093	"	Farthing	far. .005
"	One Hundred Reis	.0546			
Bronze	Forty Reis	.0215			
"	Twenty Reis	.0109			
Canada					
Silver	Fifty Cents	.50	Gold	One Hundred Francs	19.2952
"	Twenty-five Cents	.25	"	Fifty Francs	9.6476
"	Ten Cents	.10	"	Twenty Francs	3.859
"	Five Cents	.05	"	Ten Francs	1.9295
Bronze	Cent	.01	"	Five Francs	.9648
			Silver	Five Francs	.9648
			"	Two Francs	.3859
			"	One Franc	.1929
			"	Fifty Centimes (or ½ franc)	.0965
			"	Twenty Centimes (or 1-5 franc)	.0386
			Nickel	Twenty-Five Centimes or ¼ franc)	.0482
			Bronze	Ten Centimes	.0193
			"	Five Centimes	.0096
			"	Two Centimes	.0039
			"	One Centime	.0019

Germany			Philippines		
Metal	Denomination and Designation of Coin	Value in U.S. Money	Metal	Denomination and Designation of Coin	Value in U.S. Money
Gold	Doppel-Krone (or 20 mark)	4.7642	Silver	Peso	.50
"	Krone	2.3821	"	Fifty Centavos	.25
Silver	Five Mark	1.191	"	Twenty Centavos	.10
"	Three Mark	.7146	"	Ten Centavos	.05
"	Two Mark (Hamburg)	.4764	Nickel	Five Centavos	.025
"	Mark	.2382	Bronze	Centavo	.005
"	Half Mark	.1191	"	Half Centavo	.0025
Nickel	Ten Pfennig	.028	Peru		
"	Five Pfennig	.0119	Gold	Libra (or 10 sales)	4.8365
Bronze	Two Pfennig	.0048	"	Half Libra	2.4332
"	Pfennig	.0024	"	One Fifth Libra	.9733
Holland.			Silver	Sol	.4866
Gold	Ten Guilder (or florin)	4.0195	"	Half Sol	.2433
Silver	Rix-Daler (or 2½ guilder)	1.0049	"	Peseta	.0973
"	Guilder	.4019	"	Dinero	.0487
"	Half Guilder	.2009	"	Half Dinero	.0243
"	Twenty-five Cents	.1005	Bronze	Centavo	.0049
"	Ten Cents	.0402	Panama		
"	Five Cents	.0201	Silver	Peso (or ½ balboa)	.50
Nickel	Five Cents	.0201	"	Twenty-five Centesimos (or ½ peso)	.25
Bronze	Two and One-Half Cents	.01	"	Ten Centesimos	.10
"	Cent (or stiver)	.004	"	Five Centesimos	.05
"	Half Cent	.002	Nickel	Two and One-half Centesimos	.025
Hungary			Russia		
Gold	One Hundred Korona	20.262	Gold	Fifteen Rubles (or imperial)	7.7185
"	Twenty Korona	4.0525	"	Ten Rubles	5.1456
"	Ten Korona	2.0262	"	Seven and One-half Rubles	3.892
Silver	Five Korona	1.0131	"	Five Rubles	2.5728
"	Florin (old)	.4052	Silver	Ruble	.5146
"	Korona	.2026	"	Fifty Kopecks	.2573
Nickel	Twenty Filler	.0405	"	Twenty-five Kopecks	.1286
"	Ten Filler	.0203	"	Twenty Kopecks	.1029
Bronze	Two Filler	.004	"	Fifteen Kopecks	.0772
"	Filler	.002	"	Ten Kopecks	.0514
Italy			"	Five Kopecks	.0257
Gold	One Hundred Lire (or francs)	19.2952	Copper	Five Kopecks	.0257
"	Fifty Lire	9.6476	"	Three Kopecks	.0154
"	Twenty Lire	3.859	"	Two Kopecks	.0103
Silver	Five Lire	.9648	"	Kopeck	.0051
"	Two Lire	.3850	"	Half Kopeck	.0026
"	Lira	.1929	Switzerland		
"	Half Lira	.0965	Gold	Twenty Francs	3.859
Nickel	Twenty-five Centesimi	.0482	Silver	Five Francs	.9648
"	Twenty Centesimi	.0386	"	Two Francs	.3859
Bronze	Ten Centesimi	.0193	"	Franc	.1929
"	Five Centesimi	.0096	"	Half Franc	.0965
"	Two Centesimi	.0039	Nickel	Twenty Rappen (or centimes)	.0386
"	Centesimi	.0019	"	Ten Rappen	.0193
Japan			"	Five Rappen	.0096
Gold	Twenty Yen	9.9691	Bronze	Two Rappen	.0039
"	Ten Yen	4.9845	"	Rappe	.0019
"	Five Yen	2.4922	Sweden		
Silver	Fifty Sen (or ½ yen)	.2492	Gold	Twenty Kronor	5.3598
"	Twenty Sen	.0997	"	Carolin (old)	1.9295
"	Ten Sen	.0498	"	Ten Kronor	2.6799
Nickel	Five Sen	.0249	"	Five Kronor	1.3399
Bronze	Sen	.005	Silver	Two Kronor	.536
Mexico			"	Krona	.268
Gold	Ten Pesos	4.9846	"	Fifty Ore	.134
"	Five Pesos	2.4923	"	Twenty-five Ore	.067
Silver	Peso	.4985	"	Ten Ore	.0268
"	Fifty Centavos	.2492	Bronze	Five Ore	.0134
"	Twenty Centavos	.0997	"	Two Ore (Norway)	.0054
"	Ten Centavos	.0498	"	Ore	.0027
Nickel	Five Centavos	.0249	Spain		
Bronze	Two Centavos	.01	Gold	Twenty Pesetas (or Francs)	3.859
"	Centavo	.005	Silver	Five Pesetas (or Francs)	.964
Newfoundland			"	Peseta (or Franc)	.1929
Gold	Two Dollars	2.028	"	Half Peseta	.0965
Silver	Fifty Cents	.507	Bronze	Ten Centimos	.0193
"	Twenty Cents	.2535	"	Five Centimos	.0096
"	Ten Cents	.1014	"	Two Centimos	.0039
"	Five Cents	.0507	"	Centimo	.0019
Bronze	Cent	.0101			

COINAGE SYSTEMS OF THE MOST IMPORTANT COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD.

AUSTRIA—HUNGARY.

Gold standard. Unit: Krone (crown) of 100 heller, since 1892, value 20.26 cts. (In Hungary the korona of 100 filler.)

Former system had as unit the florin of 100 kreutzer, value 40.52 cts; the unit was thus cut in two by the new system.

The gold unit (too small to coin) is 4.705 grains of pure gold; the 10-kronen piece weighs 52.2776 grains, is .900 fine, hence 47.0498 grains pure gold; the 5-kronen silver piece is also .900 fine and weighs 370.3765 grains, hence 333.3388 grains pure; considerably less than the United States silver dollar, but the nominal value of \$1.0131 is maintained by the Government; as is also that of the silver krone which is exactly the same weight as the franc, and .835 fine; it is hence relatively heavier than the larger piece but contains less pure metal. Nickel and bronze pieces are provided for smaller divisions.

The mints still turn out for the Levant, the Maria Theresa trade thaler, with the date of 1780; it weighs 433.089 grains but is only .833 $\frac{1}{3}$ fine, hence contains 360.763 grains pure silver, or less than the United States dollar.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Canada has the dollar system of the United States, eagles and fractions, at 25.8 grains, .900 fine per dollar, being legal tender as well as sovereigns: there is no special gold coinage, except a few patterns.

Sovereigns issued for Canada, the gold pieces in use being of United States mintage. Silver coin, struck at the British mint, is in use, in 50, 25, 10 and 5c denominations; there is also a bronze cent. The 50 cent piece weighs 179.32 grains and is .925 fine, hence intrinsically equal to 45 cents at the United States coining rate; parity at 50 cents is, however, maintained by the government. There is about \$66,000,000 of gold and \$6,700,000 silver in the country. The gold is almost all in banks; the silver coin provided is about \$1.12 per capita.

CHINA.

Silver standard. Nominal unit: Tael of 10 mace, 100 candareens, 1000 cash; value variable

Actual unit: Dollar, or peso, of 100 cents, or 1000 cash; value fluctuating.

The tael is a weight, and there are sixteen kinds of taels in China, one for each province so to speak. The Hai-Kwan (or customs) tael is the most important and has the highest valuation; it is rated at 72 for 100 Mexican pesos, the former standard of money for all the Orient; thus its value July 1, 1909 was 63.8 cts. The other taels range in value from 57.3 cts to 63.1 cts. In grains the chief tael is equal to 590.35 grains of pure silver. Actually there are no silver ingots of 1 tael in use; the slugs generally weigh from 7 to 10 taels: the real currency consists of Mexican pesos, Hong Kong dollar and Chinese dollars coined by some of the provinces, with sub-divisions of silver, and of copper cents and brass cash, the latter perforated for stringing.

The Chinese dollar is like that of Hong Kong, 416 grains, .900 fine, hence rated at 41.3 cts. The weight in Chinese is .72 of a tael. Divisional silver pieces vary in fineness, both .820 and .865 are used. The stated values are however regulated by that of the unit in the accompanying table. It is obvious that the cash is now considerably less than one-thousandth of a tael.

FRANCE.

Franc, the unit, divided into (nominally 10 decimes,) 100 centimes. Decimal system, adapted to the metric. Double-standard, but coinage of full legal-tender silver suspended since 1878.

The present coinage system dates from 1803, when the ratio of silver to gold of $15\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 was adopted. This ratio applies only to the five-franc pieces in silver, which alone of the white-metal is full legal tender. The fineness of the gold coins and of the five-franc piece is nine-tenths (.900); of the lesser silver coins (subsidiary) it is .835.

The five-franc silver piece weighs 25 grammes; the corresponding gold piece (not in general use because too small,) would weigh 1.613 grammes. A gramme is 15.432 grains of Troy weight; hence the franc in gold would weigh 4.978 grains and contain 4.480 grains pure gold, worth 19.295 cts. United States. One dollar equals $5.18\frac{1}{4}$ francs.

The five-franc piece weighs 385.8 grains, contains 347.228 grains pure silver, which is the equivalent, at the United States coining rate of 93.5 cents; the five-franc piece contains exactly the same quantity of pure silver as is put into two United States half dollars. The lesser coins weigh at the rate of 77.16 grains to the franc, pure metal content 64.428 grains equivalent at United States coining rate to 17.4 cents.

But since the silver coin is all kept at parity with gold, the exchange value of the five-franc piece is 96.476 cents, and that of the franc the same as the gold franc. The centimes is thus rated at .19 of a cent.

The ratio of the subsidiary coin is 14.38 to 1, somewhat higher than the British, but considerably lower than that of the United States.

Gold is coined chiefly into 20-franc pieces; a good many 10-franc pieces are also struck, but only few of the 5, 50 and 100-franc denominations.

Silver is coined into 5, 2, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ -franc pieces; formerly there were also $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{5}$ -franc pieces.

The minor coins include a nickel piece of 25 centimes ($\frac{1}{4}$ -franc,) and bronze of 10, 5, 2 and 1 centimes.

The kilo (1000 grammes) of pure gold coins into 3.444 $\frac{4}{9}$ francs, which equals \$20.672 the ounce; but there is a coinage charge of $7\frac{4}{9}$ francs per kilo.

The director of the Mint estimates the stock of gold in France at \$926,400,000; the Bank of France has, however, accumulated enough recently to bring the total to fully \$1,050,000,000. Yet only about \$410,000,000 may be regarded as in circulation, giving about \$10.40 per capita. Of silver France is reported to have about \$410,000,000, of which there is in circulation fully \$230,000,000, or about \$5.60 per capita. Of this amount about \$1.60 per capita is in subsidiary coin, the remainder being in the large pieces (five francs). The people use more coin in their daily business than those of Great Britain and the United States, as checks are not extensively employed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Pound Sterling (£) also called the Sovereign, the unit; divided into 20 shillings, of 12 pence, of 4 farthings each. Duodecimal system adapted from Troy system of weights: lb.—240 pennyweights. Single-gold standard, silver subsidiary, since 1816.

Until about A. D. 1300 the pound sterling was actually a Troy lb. of sterling (standard) silver, 925 thousandths fine; subsequently it was from time to time reduced, until 1816, when the present law making that quantity of silver coin into £3 6sh., was adopted.

A Troy lb. of standard gold, 916 $\frac{2}{3}$ thousandths ($\frac{11}{12}$) fine, coins into £46 14sh. 6d in value; hence the ratio between gold and silver is 14.287 to 1; this is not now a matter of importance however. An ounce of

standard gold coins into £3 17sh. 10 ½d.; this is hence the mint price of gold. Coinage is free, but as there is some delay in coining, the law requires the Bank of England to pay at once for gold, not less than £3 17sh. 9d. per oz. (usually quoted 77sh. 9d.) the difference being allowance for interest.

The oz. of pure gold is thus valued at 84sh. 11 ½d.; the rating in the United States is \$20.672; the sums are equivalent: this gives a value of about 4.30 ⅓ cts. to the grain of gold.

The sovereign weighs 123.274 grains hence at .916 ⅔ contains 113.001 grains of fine gold; the United States dollar contains 23.22 grains of fine gold; thus the £ is worth \$4.8665.

The shilling weighs 87.273 grains, hence at .925 fine contains 80.727 grains of pure silver; the United States dollar contains 371.25 grains of fine silver; thus the shilling would be worth 21.7 cts. But British silver coin is subsidiary and maintained by law and in fact at equal value with gold; hence the parity of exchange of the shilling is one-twentieth of the £ or 24.33 ⅓ cts.

The minor coins are made of bronze. The rating of the penny is one-twelfth of the shilling, hence about 2.0277 cts. and of the farthing a trifle more than ½ cent.

Actual coinage is largely confined to sovereigns and half-sovereigns in gold, half-crowns, florings, shillings, sixpences and three-pences in silver. The smaller silver pieces and also the fourpences, are used only as "maundy money,"—for certain charitable purposes, a continuation of an ancient custom.

The Director of the Mint estimates that Great Britain has about \$564,500,000 of gold of which \$400,000,000 is supposed to be in circulation, giving \$9.09 per capita of population; the silver supply is about \$117,000,000, making about \$2.62 per capita.

Many of the British dependencies have systems varying from that of the mother country; only in Australasia, Cape Colonies in Africa and some lesser possessions, does the system above outlined prevail in full. Australian mints also coin sovereigns and half-sovereigns which have legal tender power the same as those coined in London. The London mint supplies most of these possessions with coins, some having the names of the dependencies stamped thereon. Thus an enormous amount, probably \$100,000,000, of silver and bronze pieces have been sent out to the colonies from London.

GERMANY.

Gold standard since 1873. Unit: Mark of 100 pfennig; value 23.82 cts.

The radical monetary change from the silver standard took place after the unification of the German States into the Empire. The adoption of the gold standard did not, however, affect the legal-tender power of the old thaler, which was rated by law at 3 marks; but in 1907 the coin was made subsidiary. The system is based upon the valuation of a kilo of pure gold at 2790 marks; there is however a coinage charge of 14 marks per kilo. Thus the mark (not coined), would weigh .398 of a gramme, or 6.1459 grains and at .900 fine contain 5.5313 grains of pure gold, giving the value of 23.821 cts. Gold is coined in 20, 10 and 5-mark pieces, known respectively as the doppel-krone, krone (or crown) and halbe-krone; the last-named one is so small that it is not generally coined.

Silver is also coined at .900 fineness, the mark weighing 5.5555 grammes which gives a weight of 5 grammes pure, thus better than the franc, which is grammes gross and only .835 fine. In grains the mark weighs 85.7353, giving pure contents 77.1617, and a value at the United States coining rate of 20.78 cts. All silver coin, which is furnished in denominations of 5, 2, 1 and ½ marks, is maintained at parity with gold, hence the valuation is the same. A 3-mark piece has recently been added. Nickel has been introduced in recent years, superseding some of the former silver coin.

The stock of gold is estimated at \$1,500,000,000; fully \$897,000,000 is regarded in circulation, giving the large per capita of \$14.95. Of silver there is \$223,500,000, of which \$158,000,000 among the people, a per capita of \$2.63. Provision was made in 1908 to increase the silver supply. A number of the German states issued imperial coins with their own coats of arms, etc.

JAPAN.

Gold standard since 1897. Unit: Yen of 100 sen (and 1000 rin); value 49.85 cts.

The former silver standard was abrogated by cutting down the unit one-half; the former yen having been worth 99.69 cts., or nearly identical with the dollar of the United States. The present yen (gold) if coined, would contain 11.574 grains of pure metal. The gold coins are struck at .900 fine, the silver pieces at .800. Thus the 10-yen weighs 128.603 grains its pure content being 115.743 grains. The half yen silver weighs 208 grains gross or 166.4 grains net, which would give it a value at the United States coining rate of nearly 45 cts as against its rated value of 24.92 cts; should silver rise materially in price, the coins would leave the country.

The stock of gold is estimated at about \$96,000,000 and that of silver at \$54,000,000. Gold is chiefly in banks, the amount in circulation averaging only about 6 cts. per capita. The silver is almost all in use, giving something more than \$1.00 per capita. There is a very large use of nickel and bronze pieces.

KOREA. The former unit was the silver Yang, rated at the fifth of a Mexican peso, divided into 100 cash; formerly this piece was divided into about 20 cts., but the fall in silver reduced it below 10 cts. Japan has now imposed a system like its own, with the gold standard. The unit is the warn of 10 niang and 1000 mun; the pieces are of the same weight, fineness and value as the corresponding ones of Japan. Thus the warn in gold is 11.574 grains pure metal; in silver 332.8 grains; its value is 49.85 cts. The 20-warn piece is hence 257.206 grains of gold, at .900 fine giving a pure metal content of 231.485 grains value \$9.969.

HOLLAND.

Double standard but full legal-tender silver coinage, suspended, since 1875. Ratio 15.625 to 1. The system dates from 1847. Unit: Guilder (florin) of 100 cents (stiver); value 40.19 cts.

The gold unit (not coined) would contain 9.3335 grains of pure gold. The only gold coin in use (10 guilder) weighs 103.705 grains and is .900 fine. The three larger silver pieces are coined at .945 fine (the highest fineness for silver coin), the smaller ones at .640; but their values are maintained at parity by the Government. Nickel is now used for the 5-cent piece and bronze for the piece under 5 cents. The silver guilder weighs 154.323 grains, pure metal content 145.836 grains; nominal value at United States coining rate would hence be 39.3 cts. This makes the rix-daler (the old dollar) worth 98.25 cts. at that rating; it weighs as much as the 5-franc piece, but is finer.

The gold stock is said to be \$43,700,000, all but \$6,800,000 in banks, hence only \$1.19 per capita. The silver is estimated at \$53,400,000 fully \$33,000,000 among the people, or \$5.79 per capita.

The DUTCH EAST INDIES (Java, Sumatra, etc.) have special coins of the silver and copper classes, identical in weights, fineness and values with those of Holland. There is a very large circulation of silver, the value of which is well maintained and hence rated at 40.19 cts. per guilder.

Dutch Guiana and Curacao (W. I.) use the coins of the mother country.

PHILIPPINES.

Gold-standard-currency. Unit Peso of 100 centavos; value 50 cts.

The old Spanish-Mexican peso or dollar was superceded in 1903, by United States law. The new unit of the same name in silver was ordained to weight 416 grains, at .900 fine, the same as the Hong Kong dollar; its value was arbitrarily fixed at 50 cts. and a gold redemption fund was established to maintain the parity. But this valuation proved too low when in 1905-6 the price of silver rose, and the coin was exported; accordingly a law of 1906 reduced the fineness to .800 for the peso, and to .750 for the smaller pieces. This still leaves the coin in a questionable position, should silver rise in price. At the United States coining rate the peso would be worth 89.6 cts. and the smaller coins about 80 cts. per peso. Parity has been well maintained otherwise. The supply of silver coin furnished has been approximately \$33,000,000 or about \$4.00 per capita. The pure silver content of the peso is 332.8 grains; that of the smaller pieces 312 grains to the peso. United States gold coin is full legal tender at its face.

RUSSIA.

Gold standard since 1898. Unit: Ruble of 100 kopecks; value 51.45 cts.

The change from the silver standard was made by reducing the nominal value of the unit one-third. The ruble was formerly 77.18 cts. For years the actual standard was depreciated paper which for a period stood at a discount of one-third. This led to the new rating.

The unit (not coined) would contain 11.948 grains of pure gold. The 10-ruble piece weighs 132.758 grains, at .900 fine giving 119.482 pure; the silver ruble still weighs 308.581 grains, also .900 fine, hence 277.714 pure metal, which would, at the coining rate of the United States, make it worth 74.8 cts. Hence if the price of silver were to return to that rate (or the ratio 16 to 1) these coins would be exported, because then undervalued. Indeed they would go out before silver reached that price. This is a defect in the system to be found also in other countries where an arbitrary rating has been adopted, as shown hereafter. For the silver pieces under 25 kopecks the fineness is only .500. Copper is employed for smaller pieces.

FINLAND, always somewhat independent, has had the gold standard since 1877, and a system similar to the French; unit the markka of 100 pennia, value 19.29 cts. While the gold pieces are identical with the French of the same denominations, the silver coins vary: the markka weighing 79.978 grains and only .868 fine, and the smaller silver of same proportionate weight are only .750 fine. But their nominal values are well maintained.

All Russia's gold supply is estimated at over \$900,000,000; probably only one-third thereof is in circulation, and if calculated upon the total population, this means about \$2.25 per capita. The estimates give only \$78,000,000 of silver, or a little more than 50 cts. per capita. A very large part of the Russian Empire uses no gold or silver.

UNCURRENT CANADIAN BANK BILLS.

Collectors, Bankers, Etc. are Informed that these Bills are Worthless:

Agricultural Bank of Upper Canada.
Bank of Acadia, Nova Scotia.
Bank of Canada, Montreal.
Bank of Brantford, Ont.
Bank of Clifton.
Bank of Liverpool, Nova Scotia.
Bank of Prince Edward Island.
Bank of Upper Canada.
Central Bank of Canada, Toronto.

Colonial Bank of Toronto.
 Central Bank of New Brunswick, Frederickton, N. B.
 City Bank of Montreal.
 Commercial Bank, New Brunswick.
 Commercial Bank, New Foundland.
 Commercial Bank of Manitoba.
 Commercial Bank, St. Johns, N. F.
 Consolidated Bank of Canada.
 Exchange Bank, Canada.
 Farmers Bank of Rustico, P. E. I.
 Farmers Bank, Toronto.
 Federal Bank, Canada.
 International Bank, Canada.
 Jacques Cartier Bank.
 Lan Banque Ville Marie.
 Maritime Bank, St. John.
 Mechanics Bank, Montreal.
 Mechanics Bank, St. John.
 Metropolitan Bank, Montreal.
 Pictou Bank.
 Royal Canadian Bank.
 Stadacona Bank, Quebec.
 Bank of Western Canada.
 Westmoreland Bank, New Brunswick.
 Zimmerman's Bank.

RECALLED BANK NOTES.

Russia. The old 100 Rouble note. Rainbow color.
 Austria. Gulden Notes.
 Austria. Florin.
 Italy. 1 and 2 Lire.
 Sweden. Many notes recalled.
 Scandinavia. Many notes recalled.

RECALLED DEMONETIZED SILVER.

Germany. The old Thaler pieces with busts of Frederick, etc.
 50 Pfennig silver pieces.
 Old Double Thalers dated before 1880.
 20 Pfg. Nickel Pieces.
 Italy. 50 Centime, 20 Centime. Nickel coins.
 France. All francs before 1863. 1 and 2 Franc pieces of Louis XVIII, Chas. X., L. Philippe & prior to Napoleon III.

COUNTERFEITS.

20 Kronen notes of Austria, head very poorly engraved, general appearance of the bill greasy.
 50 Kronor notes of Denmark plum color, signed "Borg." Very fine.
 100 Franc notes of Greece. Very well executed.
 Greek notes and Kronors of these issues should be taken for collection only.
 Francs and Lires, Silver, dated before 1863 are demonitized. (2, 1, and ½s only.)
 50 and 100 Lire notes of Banca D'Italia. 50s are printed in a very heavy black. 100s paper is thin.



American Colonial and Continental Coins.

1 Sommer Island XII P. 2 Pine Tree Shilling. 3 Carolina 1/2 D. 4 Oak Tree Shilling. 5 Lord Baltimore XII P. 6 500 Mills Silver. 7 Granby 3 Pence, Conn. 8 Granby 3 P., Conn. 9 Rosa Americana Penny. 10 Rosa Americana Pattern 1 D.



American Colonial and Continental Coins.

11 N.J. St. Patrick 1/4 D. 12 New England VI Pence. 13 Oak Tree 6 P.
 14 Pine Tree 6 Pence. 15 Annapolis Shilling. 16 Chalmers linked shilling.
 17 Chalmers Six Pence. 18 Oak Tree 2 Pence. 19 Standish Barry 3 Pence.
 20 Half Disme, 1792. 21 Chalmers 3 pence. 22 Mass. Half Cent. 23
 Brasher Doubloon, 1787.



American Colonial and Continental Coins.

24 New York Washington Cent. 25 New York Liber Natus Cent. 26 Washington Half Dollar. 27 Fugio Dollar. 28 Vermont Cent. 29 Confederatio Cent. 30 New York Clinton Cent. 31 Maryland Ship token. 32 Virginia ½ penny. 33 Yorke in America Token.



American Colonial and Continental Coins.

34 Washington Cent. 35 Washington Cent. 36 New York Excelsior Cent. 37 Nova Constellatio Cent. 38 Vermont Cent. 39 New Jersey Cent. 40 Kentucky 1/2 penny. 41 Woods Half Penny. 42 U. S. A. Bar Cent. 43 Mass. Paul Revere Janus head Cent.



American Gold Coins.

44 1797 Ten Dollars. 45 1795 Ten Dollars. 46 1795 Five Dollars. 47 1795, heraldic eagle reverse. 48 1807 Five Dollars. 49 1815 Five Dollars. 50 1854 Three Dollars. 51 1796 Quarter eagle. 52 1796 Quarter eagle. 53 1797-1808 Quarter Eagles. 54 1821 Quarter Eagle. 55 1834 Quarter eagle with motto. 56 1856 \$1 gold piece.

Plate 6.



United States Silver Coins.

57 1794 Dollar. 58 1836 Gobrecht Dollar. 59 1838 Gobrecht dollar.
60 1794 Half Dollar. 61 1796 Half Dollar. 62 1836 Half Dollar (milled
edge). 63 1838 O. Half Dollar. 64 Confederate half dollar reverse.



United States Silver & Copper Coins.

65 1796 Quarter Dollar. 66 1853 Quarter (rare variety). 67 1853 Quarter (common variety). 68 1796 Dime. 69 1809 Dime. 70 1800 Half Dime. 71 1794 Half Dime. 72 1796 Half Dime. 73 Three Cts. Silver. 74 1793 Clover Leaf Wreath Cent. 75 1793 Chain Cent. 76 1794 Cent. 77 1793 Wreath Cent. 78 Chain Ameri Cent Reverse.



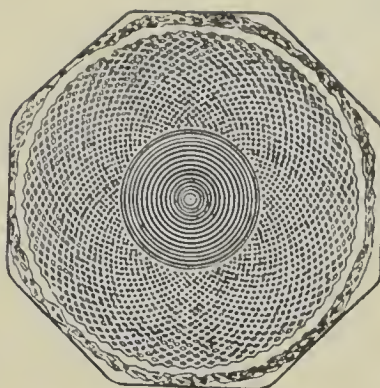
United States Copper Coins—\$50 Gold.

79 1793 Liberty Cap Cent. 79 1/2 1799 Cent. 80 1796 Cent. 81 1808 Cent. 82 1856 Eagle Cent. 83 1793 Half Cent. 84 1794 Half Cent. 85 1800 Half Cent. 86 1809 Half Cent. 87 \$50 round gold piece.

Plate 9.



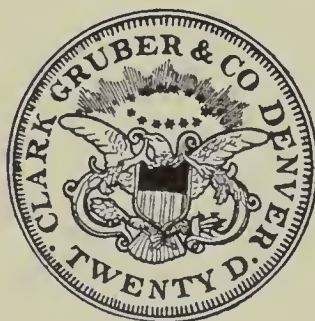
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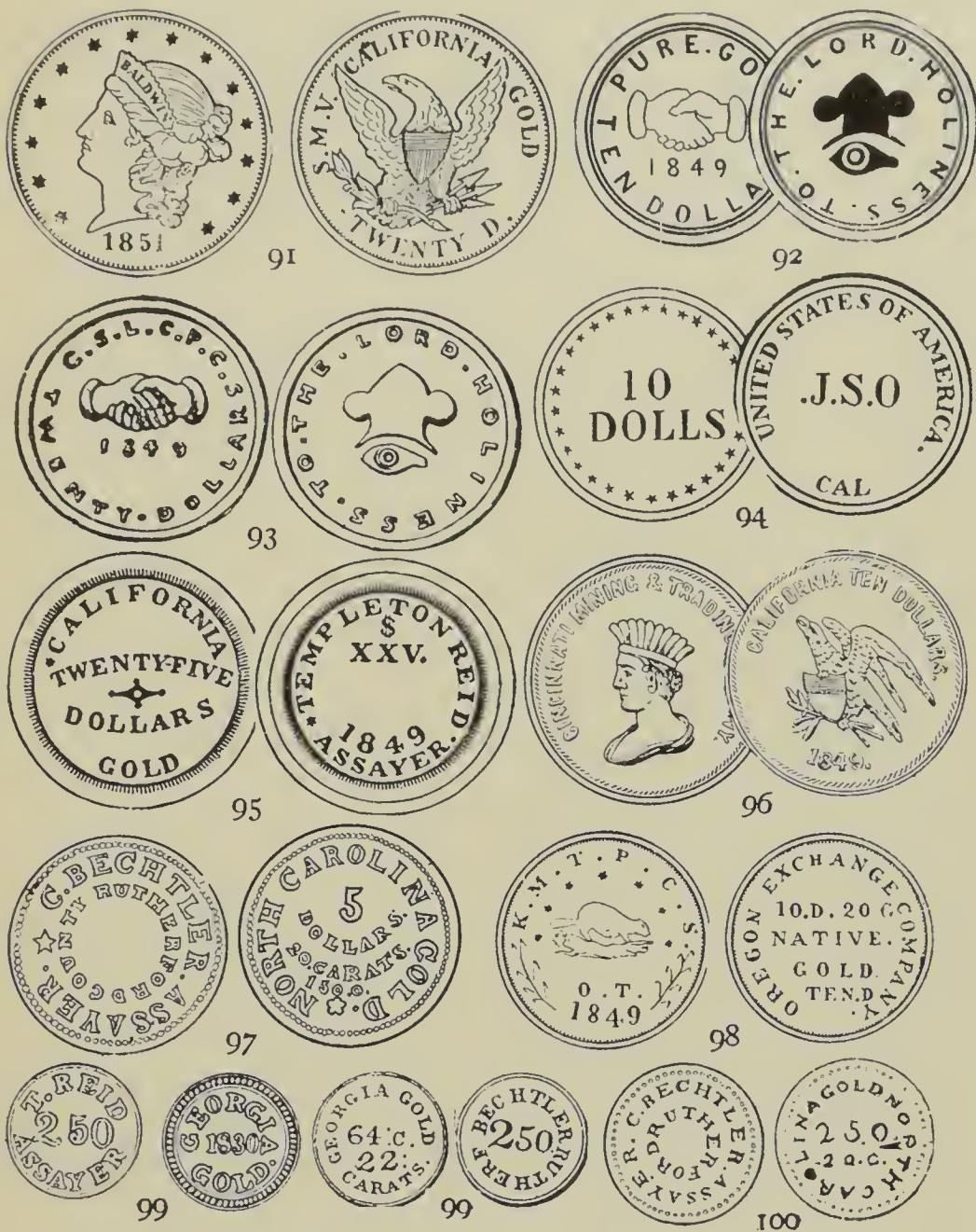


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American Private Gold Coins.

88 \$50 Octagonal, plain reverse. 89 \$50 Octagonal, 50 on reverse. 90 1861 \$20 Clark, Gruber & Co.



American Private Gold Coins.

91 1851 Baldwin & Co. \$20. 92 1849 Mormon \$10. 93 1849 Mormon \$20. 94 J. S. Ormsby \$10. 95 1849 Templeton Reid \$25. 96 1849 Cincinnati M. & Trading Co. \$20. 97 C. Bechtler "Assayer" \$5. 98 1849 Oregon \$10. 99 1830 Templeton Reid \$2.50. 99 Bechtler \$2.50. 100 C. Bechtler \$2.50 "Assayer".

Plate 11.



American Private Gold Coins.

101 1849 Oregon \$5. 102 1860 Mormon \$5. 103 1849 Moffat & Co. \$5. 104 Moffat & Co. \$16. 104a 1849 N. G. & N. \$5. 105 1850 Baldwin & Co. \$5. 106 1851 Dunbar & Co. \$5. 107 1861 Clark, G. & Co. \$2.50. 108 Mormon \$2.50. 109 1860 Pike's Peak \$10. 110 1852 Aug. Humbert \$20. 111 1854 Kellogg & Co. \$20. 112 1855 Wass, Moliter Co. \$10.



American Private Gold Coins.

113 C. Bechtler \$2.50. 114 Bechtler \$2.50. 115 A. Bechtler \$1. 116 C. Bechtler \$5. 117 Miner's Bank \$10. 118 1849 Mormon \$5. 119 1849 Pacific Co. \$10. 120 1861 Clark, G. & Co. \$10. 121 Wass, Moliter Co. \$10. 122 1849 Mass. & Calif. \$5. 123 1850 Baldwin & Co. \$10. 124 1860 Clark & Co. \$5. 125 Cincinnati Mining & Trading Co. \$5.

Plate 13.



Rare Canadian Coins and Tokens.

For description and values see numbers in premium list in this book.

Plate 14.



Rare Canadian Coins and Tokens.

For description and values see numbers in premium list in this book.

Plate 15.



Rare Canadian Coins and Tokens.

For description and values see numbers in premium list in this book.

Plate 16.



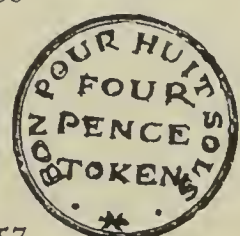
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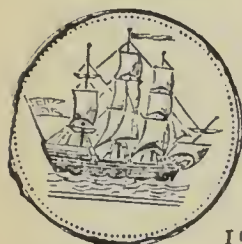
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Rare Canadian Coins and Tokens.

For description and values see numbers in premium list in this book.

Plate 17.



Rare Canadian Coins and Boquet Sou Tokens.

For description and values see numbers in premium list in this book.



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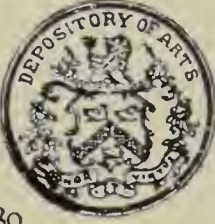
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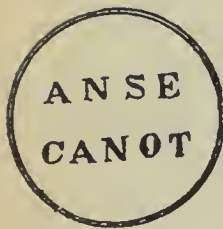
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Rare Canadian Coins and Tokens.

For description and values see numbers in premium list in this book.



Rare Canadian Coins and Tokens.

For description and values see numbers in premium list in this book.



Rare Canadian Coins and Tokens.

For description and values see numbers in premium list in this book.



Jackson or Hard Times Tokens.

For premiums and rarities see list in this book.



British Gold Coins.

205 Edward III Noble. 206 Edward VI $\frac{1}{2}$ Sovereign. 207 Henry VI Angel. 208 James V, Scotland, Ryal. 209 James III, Scotland, St. Andrew. 210 Oliver Cromwell Broad. 211 Commonwealth 10 Shillings. 212 James I Half Sovereign.

Plate 23.



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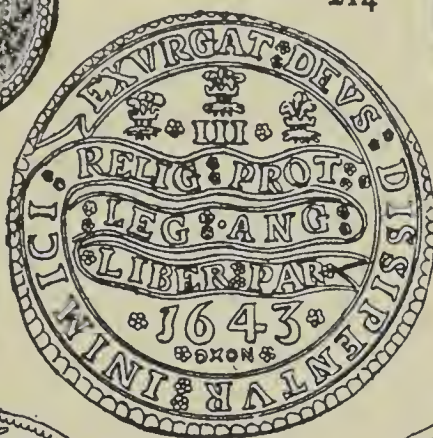
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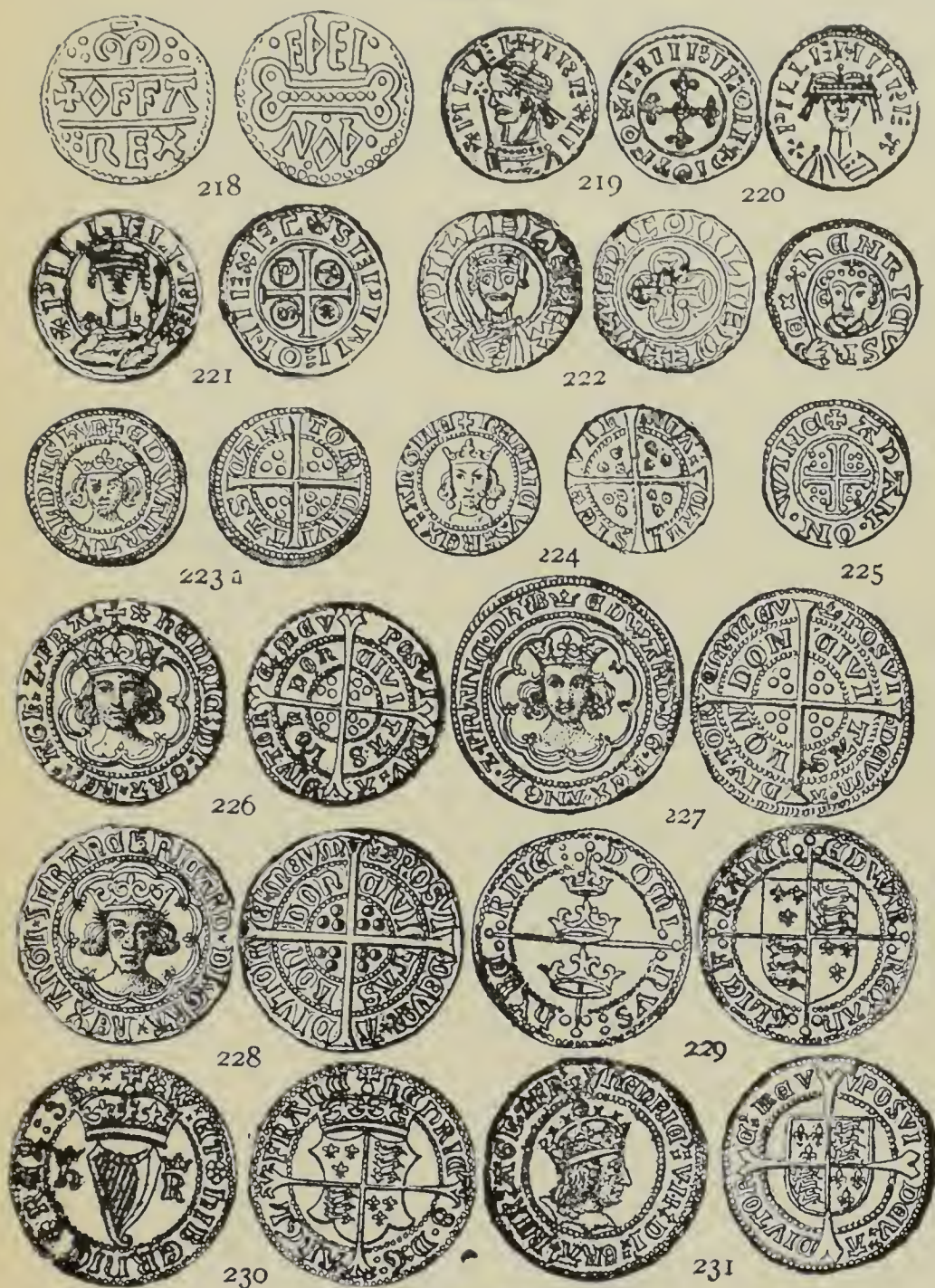


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English Gold Coins.

213 Charles II 2 Guineas. 214 Charles I 3 Pounds. 215 Charles I Oxford ½ Sovereign. 216 Henry V ¼ Noble. 217 Commonwealth Unite.

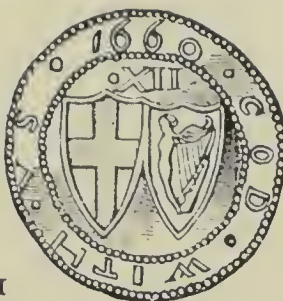


British Silver Coins.

218 Offa Penny. 219 William I. Penny. 220 William I. Bonnet Penny.
 221 William I. Pax Penny. 222 William II Penny. 223 Edward II Penny.
 225 Henry II Penny. 226 Henry VI Groat. 227 Edward III Groat. 228
 Richard III Groat. 229 Edward IV Irish Groat. 230 Henry IV Irish Groat.
 231 Henry VII Groat.



241



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245

English Silver Coins.

241 Commonwealth Shilling. 242 Charles II Crown. 243 William & Mary Crown. 243 Pontefract Castle Siege 2 Shillings. 244 Newark Siege 30 Pence.



232



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240



English Silver Coins.

232 Philip & Mary 6 Pence. 233 Mary, Groats. 234 Edw. VI 1/2 Crown. 235 Chas. I. Half Crown. 236 James I. Half Crown. 237 Elizabeth milled 6 pence. 238 James I. 6 Pence. 239 Chas. II 3 pence. 240 Charles II 3 Pence.

Plate 27.



English Farthings of Chas. II, Anne, Geo. III, and Coins of Isle of Man.

Plate 28.



246



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253



British Copper Coins.

246 James II. Irish Gun Money Crown. 247 Anne $\frac{1}{2}$ Penny. 248 Jas. II. Gun Money $\frac{1}{2}$ Crown. 249 Geo. III. Pattern $\frac{1}{2}$ D. 250 Geo. III. Cart-wheel penny. 251 Anne Pattern $\frac{1}{2}$ D. 253 Chas. II. Pattern $\frac{1}{4}$ D.

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